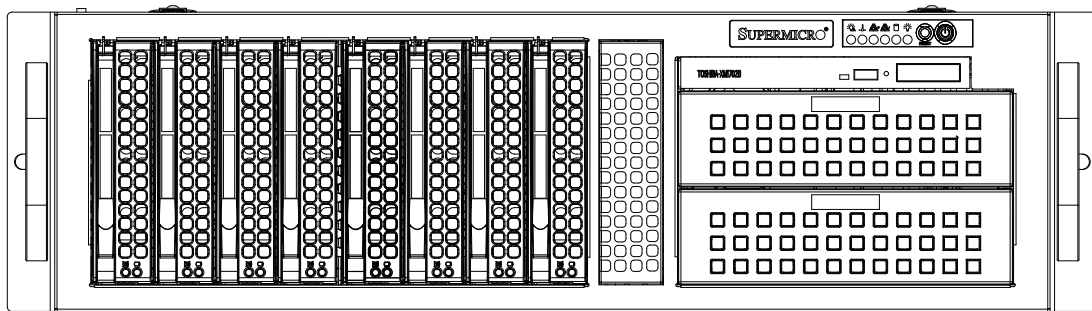


# SUPER<sup>®</sup>

## SUPERSERVER 6036T-6RF



## USER'S MANUAL

1.0

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Manual Revision 1.0  
Release Date: September 29, 2009

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## Preface

### About This Manual

This manual is written for professional system integrators and PC technicians. It provides information for the installation and use of the SuperServer 6036T-6RF. Installation and maintenance should be performed by experienced technicians only.

The SuperServer 6036T-6RF is a high-end server based on the SC835TQ-R800B 3U rackmount chassis and the X8DT6-F dual processor serverboard.

### Manual Organization

#### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

The first chapter provides a checklist of the main components included with the server system and describes the main features of the X8DT6-F serverboard and the SC835TQ-R800B chassis.

#### **Chapter 2: Server Installation**

This chapter describes the steps necessary to install the SuperServer 6036T-6RF into a rack and check out the server configuration prior to powering up the system. If your server was ordered without processor and memory components, this chapter will refer you to the appropriate sections of the manual for their installation.

#### **Chapter 3: System Interface**

Refer here for details on the system interface, which includes the functions and information provided by the control panel on the chassis as well as other LEDs located throughout the system.

#### **Chapter 4: System Safety**

You should thoroughly familiarize yourself with this chapter for a general overview of safety precautions that should be followed when installing and servicing the SuperServer 6036T-6RF.

## **Chapter 5: Advanced Serverboard Setup**

Chapter 5 provides detailed information on the X8DT6-F serverboard, including the locations and functions of connections, headers and jumpers. Refer to this chapter when adding or removing processors or main memory and when reconfiguring the serverboard.

## **Chapter 6: Advanced Chassis Setup**

Refer to Chapter 6 for detailed information on the SC835TQ-R800B server chassis. You should follow the procedures given in this chapter when installing, removing or reconfiguring SAS/SATA or peripheral drives and when replacing system power supply units and cooling fans.

## **Chapter 7: BIOS**

The BIOS chapter includes an introduction to BIOS and provides detailed information on running the CMOS Setup Utility.

## **Appendix A: BIOS Error Beep Codes**

## **Appendix B: System Specifications**

## Notes

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1-1 Overview

The SuperServer 6036T-6RF is a high-end server comprised of two main subsystems: the SC835TQ-R800B 3U server chassis and the X8DT6-F dual processor serverboard. Please refer to our web site for information on operating systems that have been certified for use with the system ([www.supermicro.com](http://www.supermicro.com)).

In addition to the serverboard and chassis, various hardware components have been included with the 6036T-6RF, as listed below:

- Two passive CPU heatsinks (SNK-P0038P)
- One slim DVD-ROM drive (DVM-PNSC-824B)
- Three 8-cm system fans (FAN-0094L4)
- Two 8-cm rear exhaust fans (FAN-0062L4)
- One air shroud (MCP-310-38001-0N)
- SAS/SATA Accessories
  - One SAS/SATA backplane (BPN-SAS-833TQ)
  - One 61-cm. SATA cable (CBL-0044L)
  - Eight drive carriers (MCP-220-00024-0B)
- One rackmount kit (MCP-290-00053-0N)
- One CD containing drivers and utilities
- SuperServer 6036T-6RF User's Manual

## 1-2 Serverboard Features

The SuperServer 6036T-6RF is built around the X8DT6-F, a dual processor serverboard based on the Intel IOH-36D + ICH10R chipset and designed to provide maximum performance. Below are the main features of the X8DT6-F. (See Figure 1-1 for a block diagram of the chipset).

### Processors

The X8DT6-F supports single or dual Intel® Xeon 5500 Series processors and future Intel Nehalem processor families (next generation Intel Xeon® processor). Please refer to the serverboard description pages on our web site for a complete listing of supported processors ([www.supermicro.com](http://www.supermicro.com)).

### Memory

The X8DT6-F has twelve DIMM slots that can support up to 96 GB of ECC registered DDR3-1333/1066/800 or up to 24 GB of ECC unbuffered DDR3-1333/1066/800 SDRAM. Memory mirroring is supported. See Chapter 5 for details.

### SAS

An LSI 2008 SAS controller is integrated into the serverboard to support eight SAS2 ports, which are RAID 0, 1 and 10 capable. The SAS drives are hot-swappable units. SAS RAID 5 is also supported with the AOC-IMRRAkey-LSI-2008 (optional) installed on the serverboard.

**Note:** The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability and RAID function of the SAS drives.

### Serial ATA

A Serial ATA controller is integrated into the ICH10R (South Bridge) portion of the IOH-36D chipset to provide a six-port 3 Gb/s SATA subsystem, which is RAID 0, 1, 10 and 5 supported. The SATA drives are hot-swappable units.

**Note:** The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability and RAID function of the SATA drives. RAID 5 requires the use of an iButton.

### PCI Expansion Slots

The X8DT6-F has three PCI Express 2.0 x8 slots, one PCI Express 2.0 x4 slot and one PCI Express x4 slot.

## Onboard Controllers/Ports

A floppy drive connector is included on the serverboard. The color-coded I/O ports include one COM port (an additional COM header is located on the serverboard), a VGA (monitor) port, two USB 2.0 ports (additional USB headers are included on the serverboard), PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports, two gigabit Ethernet ports and a dedicated IPMI LAN port.

## Graphics Controller

The X8DT6-F features an integrated Matrox G200eW video controller. The G200eW is a 2D/3D/video accelerator chip with a 128-bit core.

## Other Features

Other onboard features that promote system health include onboard voltage monitors, a chassis intrusion header, auto-switching voltage regulators, chassis and CPU overheat sensors, virus protection and BIOS rescue.

## 1-3 Server Chassis Features

The following is a general outline of the main features of the SC835TQ-R800B server chassis.

### System Power

The SC835TQ-R800B features a redundant 800W power supply composed of two separate power modules. This power redundancy feature allows you to replace a failed power supply without shutting down the system.

### SAS/SATA Subsystem

The SC835TQ-R800B supports up to eight SAS or 3Gb/s SATA drives. These drives are hot-swappable units and are connected to a backplane that provides power and control.

**Note:** The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability of the SAS/SATA drives.

### Front Control Panel

The control panel on the SuperServer 6036T-6RF provides you with system monitoring and control. LEDs indicate system power, HDD activity, network activity, system overheat and power supply failure. The main power button and a system reset button are also located here.

## **I/O Backplane**

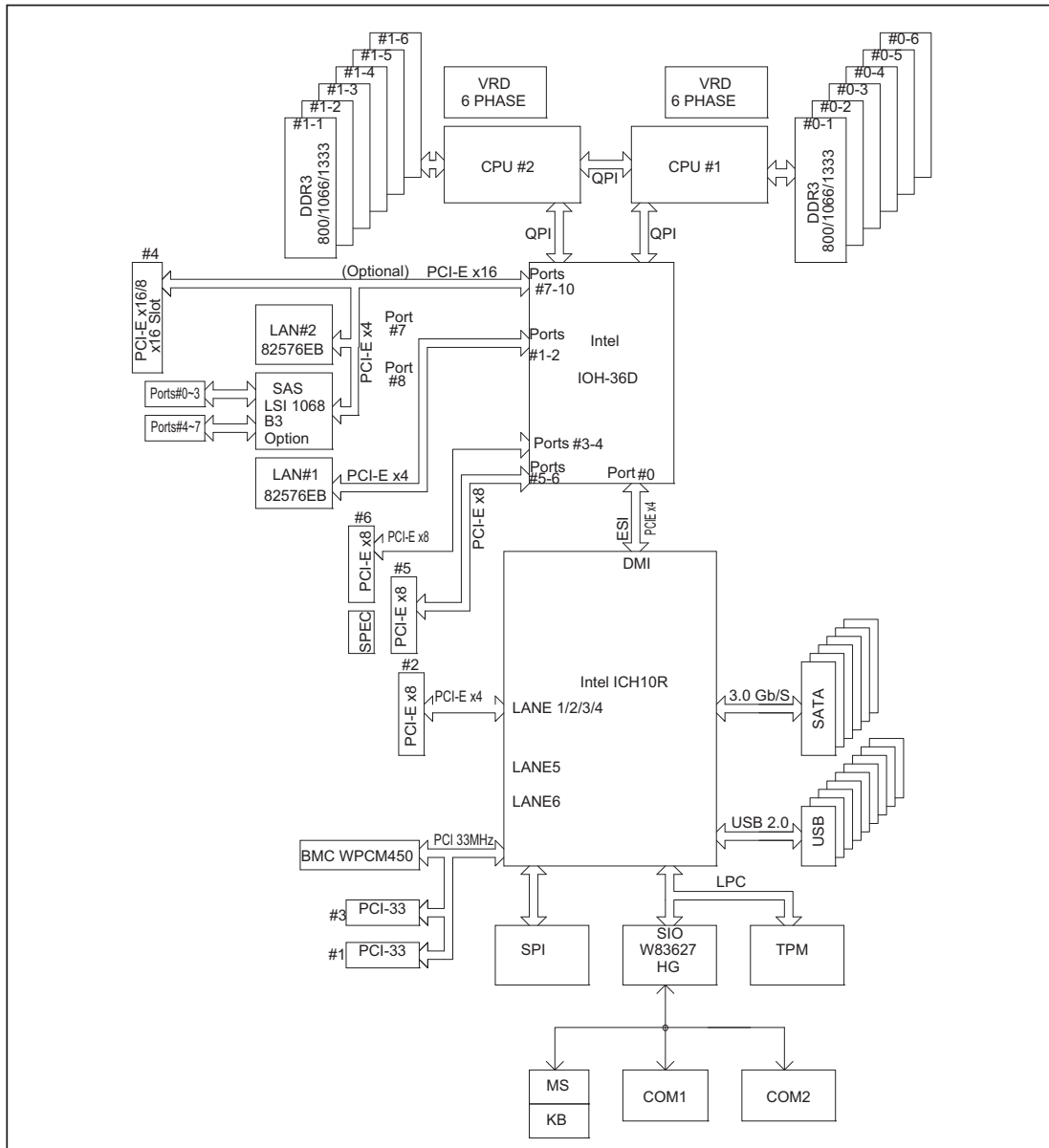
The SC835TQ-R800B is an ATX form factor chassis designed to be used in a 3U rackmount configuration. The I/O backplane provides one COM port, a VGA port, two USB 2.0 ports, PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports and two gigabit Ethernet ports. A total of seven add-on cards may be installed in the chassis.

## **Cooling System**

The SC835TQ-R800B chassis has an innovative cooling design that includes three 8-cm hot-plug system cooling fans located in the middle section of the chassis and two 8-cm exhaust fans. An air shroud channels the airflow from the system fans to efficiently cool the processor area of the system. The power supply module also includes a cooling fan.

**Figure 1-1. Intel IOH-36D/ICH10R Chipset:  
System Block Diagram**

Note: This is a general block diagram. Please see Chapter 5 for details.



## 1-4 Contacting Supermicro

### Headquarters

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Web Site: [www.supermicro.com.tw](http://www.supermicro.com.tw)

Technical Support:

Email: [support@supermicro.com.tw](mailto:support@supermicro.com.tw)

Tel: 886-2-8228-1366, ext.132 or 139

## Chapter 2

### Server Installation

#### 2-1 Overview

This chapter provides a quick setup checklist to get your SuperServer 6036T-6RF up and running. Following these steps in the order given should enable you to have the system operational within a minimum amount of time. This quick setup assumes that your system has come to you with the processors and memory preinstalled. If your system is not already fully integrated with a serverboard, processors, system memory etc., please turn to the chapter or section noted in each step for details on installing specific components.

#### 2-2 Unpacking the System

You should inspect the box the SuperServer 6036T-6RF was shipped in and note if it was damaged in any way. If the server itself shows damage you should file a damage claim with the carrier who delivered it.

Decide on a suitable location for the rack unit that will hold the SuperServer 6036T-6RF. It should be situated in a clean, dust-free area that is well ventilated. Avoid areas where heat, electrical noise and electromagnetic fields are generated. You will also need it placed near a grounded power outlet. Read the Rack and Server Precautions in the next section.

#### 2-3 Preparing for Setup

The box the SuperServer 6036T-6RF was shipped in should include two sets of rail assemblies, two rail mounting brackets and the mounting screws you will need to install the system into the rack. Follow the steps in the order given to complete the installation process in a minimum amount of time. Please read this section in its entirety before you begin the installation procedure outlined in the sections that follow.

##### Choosing a Setup Location

- Leave enough clearance in front of the rack to enable you to open the front door completely (~25 inches) and approximately 30 inches of clearance in the back of the rack to allow for sufficient airflow and ease in servicing.

- This product is for installation only in a Restricted Access Location (dedicated equipment rooms, service closets and the like).
- This product is not suitable for use with visual display work place devices according to §2 of the the German Ordinance for Work with Visual Display Units.



## Warnings and Precautions!



### Rack Precautions

- Ensure that the leveling jacks on the bottom of the rack are fully extended to the floor with the full weight of the rack resting on them.
- In single rack installation, stabilizers should be attached to the rack. In multiple rack installations, the racks should be coupled together.
- Always make sure the rack is stable before extending a component from the rack.
- You should extend only one component at a time - extending two or more simultaneously may cause the rack to become unstable.

### Server Precautions

- Review the electrical and general safety precautions in Chapter 4.
- Determine the placement of each component in the rack *before* you install the rails.
- Install the heaviest server components on the bottom of the rack first, and then work up.
- Use a regulating uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect the server from power surges, voltage spikes and to keep your system operating in case of a power failure.
- Allow any hot plug drives and power supply modules to cool before touching them.
- Always keep the rack's front door and all panels and components on the servers closed when not servicing to maintain proper cooling.



## **Rack Mounting Considerations**

### ***Ambient Operating Temperature***

If installed in a closed or multi-unit rack assembly, the ambient operating temperature of the rack environment may be greater than the ambient temperature of the room. Therefore, consideration should be given to installing the equipment in an environment compatible with the manufacturer's maximum rated ambient temperature (Tmra).

### ***Reduced Airflow***

Equipment should be mounted into a rack so that the amount of airflow required for safe operation is not compromised.

### ***Mechanical Loading***

Equipment should be mounted into a rack so that a hazardous condition does not arise due to uneven mechanical loading.

### ***Circuit Overloading***

Consideration should be given to the connection of the equipment to the power supply circuitry and the effect that any possible overloading of circuits might have on overcurrent protection and power supply wiring. Appropriate consideration of equipment nameplate ratings should be used when addressing this concern.

### ***Reliable Ground***

A reliable ground must be maintained at all times. To ensure this, the rack itself should be grounded. Particular attention should be given to power supply connections other than the direct connections to the branch circuit (i.e. the use of power strips, etc.).

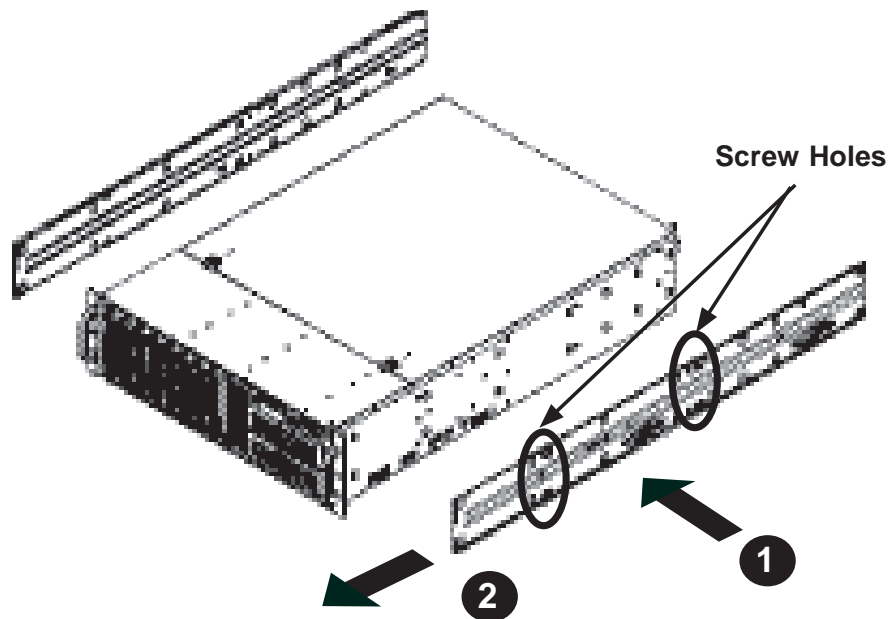
## 2-4 Installing the System into a Rack

This section provides information on installing the SC835 chassis into a rack unit with the quick-release rails provided. There are a variety of rack units on the market, which may mean the assembly procedure will differ slightly. You should also refer to the installation instructions that came with the rack unit you are using.

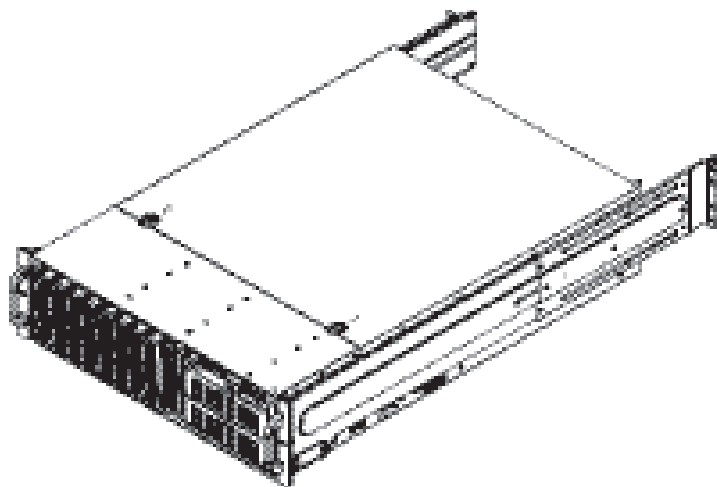
### Installing the Inner Rack Rails

#### *Installing the Inner Rails*

1. Place the inner rack extensions on the side of the chassis aligning the hooks of the chassis with the rail extension holes.
2. Slide the extension toward the front of the chassis.
3. Secure the chassis with four screws as illustrated.
4. Repeat steps 1-3 for the other inner rail.



**Figure 2-1. Installing the Inner Rack Rails**



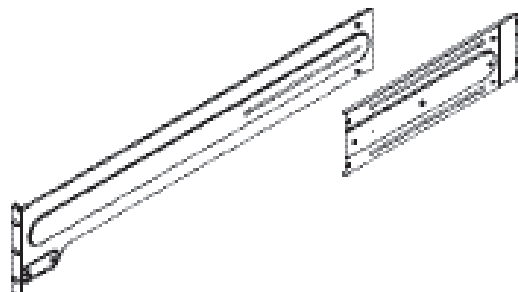
**Figure 2-2. Inner Rack Rails Installed**

## **Installing the Outer Rack Rails**

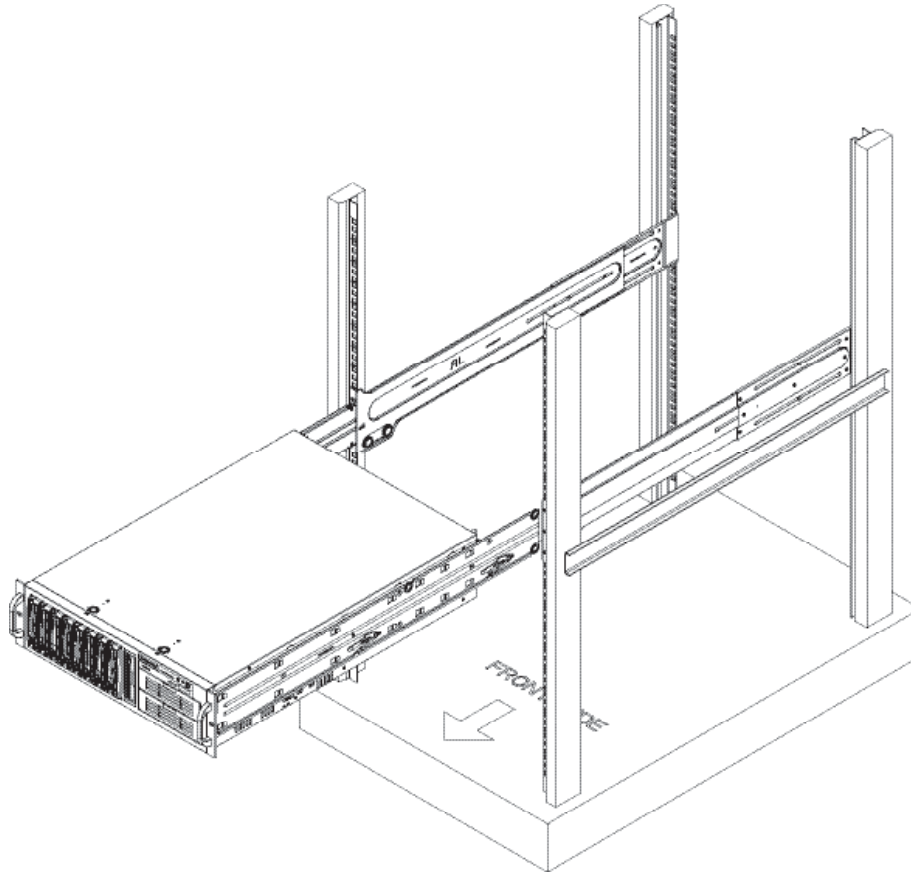
Outer rails attach to the server rack and hold the server in place. The outer rails for the SC835 chassis extend between 30 inches and 33 inches.

### ***Installing the Outer Rails***

1. Begin by measuring the distance from the front rail to the rear rail of the rack
2. Attach a short bracket to the front side of the right outer rail and a long bracket to the rear side of the right outer rail.
3. Adjust both the short and long brackets to the proper distance so that the rail can fit snugly into the rack.
4. Secure the short bracket to the front side of the outer rail with two screws and the long bracket to the rear side of the outer rail with three screws.
5. Repeat these steps for the left outer rail.



**Figure 2-3. Outer Rack Rails**



**Figure 2-4. Installing the Chassis into the Rack**

## **Installing the Chassis into a Rack**

### ***Installing into a Rack***

1. Confirm that the inner and outer rails are installed on the rack.
2. Line chassis rails with the front of the rack rails.
3. Slide the chassis rails into the rack rails, keeping the pressure even on both sides (you may have to depress the locking tabs when inserting). When the server has been pushed completely into the rack, you should hear the locking tabs "click" into position.
4. (Optional) Insert and tighten the thumbscrews that hold the front of the server to the rack.

## 2-5 Checking the Serverboard Setup

After you install the 6036T-6RF in the rack, you will need to open the unit to make sure the serverboard is properly installed and all the connections have been made.

### ***Accessing the Inside of the System (Figure 2-4)***

1. Press the release tabs to remove the cover from the locked position. Press both tabs at the same time. If necessary, you may need to remove the chassis cover screw.
2. Once the top cover is released from the locked position, slide the cover toward the rear of the chassis and lift the cover off the unit.

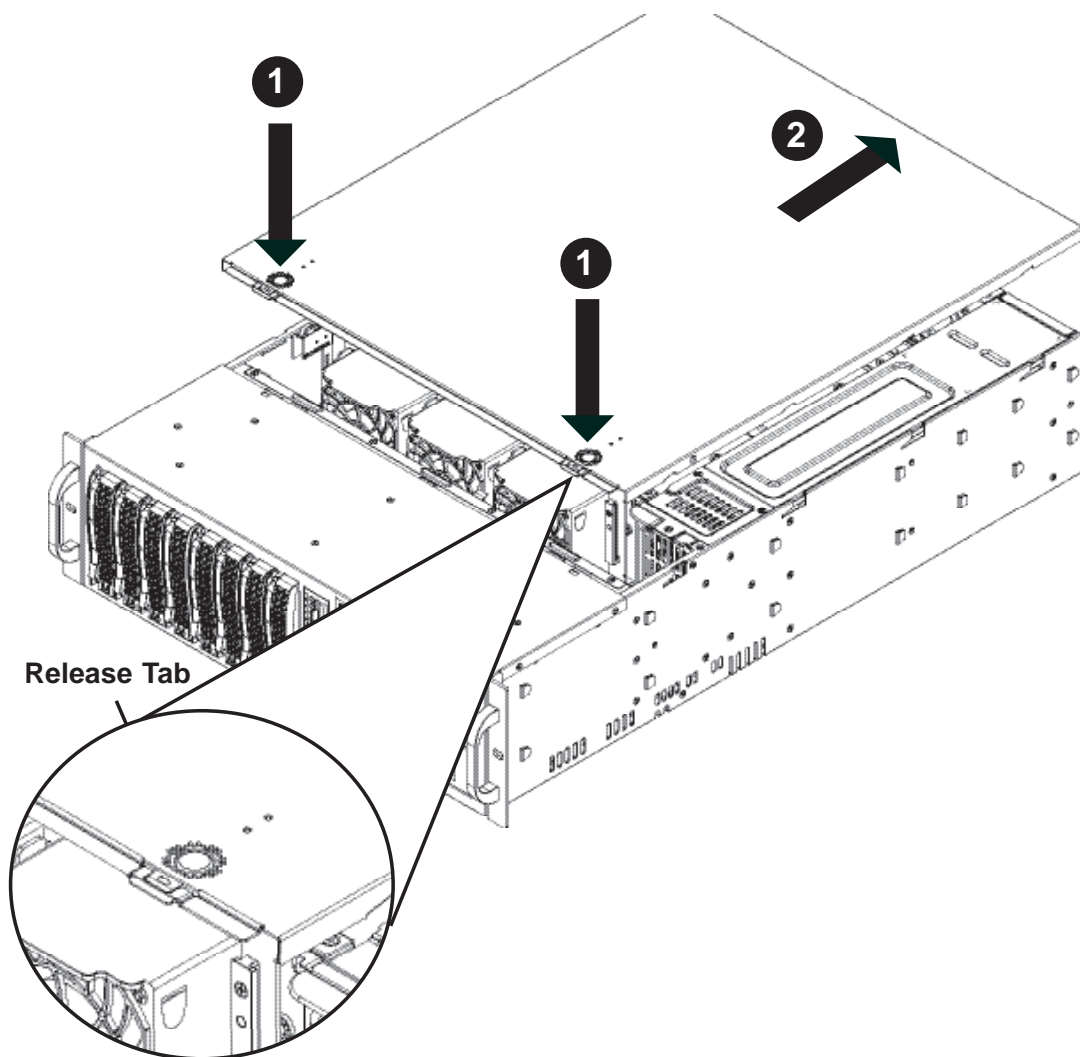
### ***Checking the Components and Setup***

1. You may have one or two processors already installed into the serverboard. Each processor needs its own heat sink. See Chapter 5 for instructions on processor and heat sink installation.
2. Your 6036T-6RF server system may have come with system memory already installed. Make sure all DIMMs are fully seated in their slots. For details on adding system memory, refer to Chapter 5.
3. If desired, you can install add-on cards to the system. See Chapter 5 for details on installing PCI add-on cards.
4. Make sure all power and data cables are properly connected and not blocking the chassis airflow. Also make sure that no cables are positioned in front of the fans. See Chapter 5 for details on cable connections.



**Warning:** Except for short periods of time, do NOT operate the server without the cover in place. The chassis cover must be in place to allow proper airflow and prevent overheating.

Figure 2-5. Accessing the Inside of the System



## 2-6 Checking the Drive Bay Setup

Next, you should check to make sure the peripheral drives and the SAS/SATA drives have been properly installed and all connections have been made.

### ***Checking the Drives***

1. All drives are accessible from the front of the server. For servicing the DVD-ROM drive, you will need to remove the top chassis cover. The hard drives can be installed and removed from the front of the chassis without removing the top chassis cover.
2. A slim DVD-ROM may be preinstalled in your server. Refer to Chapter 6 if you need to install a DVD-ROM drive to the system.
3. Depending upon your system's configuration, your system may have one or more drives already installed. If you need to install hard drives, please refer to Chapter 6.

### ***Checking the Airflow***

1. Airflow is provided by three hot-swappable 8-cm chassis cooling fans. The system component layout was carefully designed to direct sufficient cooling airflow to the components that generate the most heat.
2. Note that all power and data cables have been routed in such a way that they do not block the airflow generated by the fans.

### ***Providing Power***

1. Plug the power cord(s) from the power supply unit(s) into a high-quality power strip that offers protection from electrical noise and power surges. It is recommended that you use an uninterruptible power supply (UPS).
2. Depress the power on button on the front of the chassis.

**Notes**



## Chapter 3

# System Interface

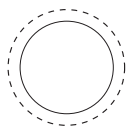
### 3-1 Overview

There are several LEDs on the control panel as well as others on the drive carriers to keep you constantly informed of the overall status of the system as well as the activity and health of specific components. There are also two buttons on the chassis control panel.

### 3-2 Control Panel Buttons

The two buttons located on the front of the chassis include a reset button and a power on/off button.

**RESET**



**Reset**

Use the reset button to reboot the system.



**Power**

This is the main power button, which is used to apply or turn off the main system power. Turning off system power with this button removes the main power but keeps standby power supplied to the system.

### 3-3 Control Panel LEDs

The control panel located on the front of the chassis has several LEDs. These LEDs provide you with critical information related to different parts of the system. This section explains what each LED indicates when illuminated and any corrective action you may need to take.



#### **Power Fail**

Indicates a power supply module has failed. The second power supply module will take the load and keep the system running but the failed module will need to be replaced. Refer to Chapter 6 for details on replacing the power supply. This LED should be off when the system is operating normally.



#### **Overheat/Fan Fail:**

When this LED flashes, it indicates a fan failure. When on continuously it indicates an overheat condition, which may be caused by cables obstructing the airflow in the system or the ambient room temperature being too warm. Check the routing of the cables and make sure all fans are present and operating normally. You should also check to make sure that the chassis covers are installed. Finally, verify that the heatsinks are installed properly (see Chapter 5). This LED will remain flashing or on as long as the indicated condition exists.



#### **NIC1**

Indicates network activity on the LAN1 port when flashing.



#### **NIC2**

Indicates network activity on the LAN2 port when flashing.



## HDD

On the SuperServer 6036T-6RF, this LED indicates SATA hard drive and/or DVD-ROM drive activity when flashing.



## Power

Indicates power is being supplied to the system's power supply units. This LED should normally be illuminated when the system is operating.

### 3-4 Drive Carrier LEDs

Each drive carrier has two LEDs:

#### *SAS Drives*

- **Green:** When illuminated, the green LED on the drive carrier indicates the drive is powered on. If this LED is not lit, it means no power is being provided for the drive. Please refer to Chapter 6 for instructions on replacing failed drives.
- **Red:** A solid red LED indicates a drive failure. If one of the drives fails, you should be notified by your system management software. Please refer to Chapter 6 for instructions on replacing failed drives. If this LED flashes ~ once per second (1 Hz) it indicates RAID rebuilding activity.

#### *SATA Drives*

- **Green:** When illuminated, the green LED on the drive carrier indicates drive activity. A connection to the backplane enables this LED to blink on and off when that particular drive is being accessed.
- **Red:** The red LED to indicate a drive failure. If one of the drives fails, you should be notified by your system management software. Please refer to Chapter 6 for instructions on replacing failed drives.

**Notes**

## Chapter 4

### System Safety

#### 4-1 Electrical Safety Precautions



Basic electrical safety precautions should be followed to protect yourself from harm and the SuperServer 6036T-6RF from damage:

- Be aware of the locations of the power on/off switch on the chassis as well as the room's emergency power-off switch, disconnection switch or electrical outlet. If an electrical accident occurs, you can then quickly remove power from the system.
- Do not work alone when working with high voltage components.
- Power should always be disconnected from the system when removing or installing main system components, such as the serverboard, memory modules and floppy drive. When disconnecting power, you should first power down the system with the operating system. The unit has more than one power supply cord. Disconnect both power supply cords before servicing to avoid electrical shock.
- When working around exposed electrical circuits, another person who is familiar with the power-off controls should be nearby to switch off the power if necessary.
- Use only one hand when working with powered-on electrical equipment. This is to avoid making a complete circuit, which will cause electrical shock. Use extreme caution when using metal tools, which can easily damage any electrical components or circuit boards they come into contact with.
- Do not use mats designed to decrease static electrical discharge as protection from electrical shock. Instead, use rubber mats that have been specifically designed as electrical insulators.
- The power supply power cords must include a grounding plug and must be plugged into grounded electrical outlets.

- This product may be connected to an IT power system. In all cases, make sure that the unit is also reliably connected to Earth (ground).
- Serverboard Battery: **CAUTION** - There is a danger of explosion if the onboard battery is installed upside down, which will reverse its polarities (see Figure 4-1). This battery must be replaced only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- DVD-ROM Laser: **CAUTION** - this server may have come equipped with a DVD-ROM drive. To prevent direct exposure to the laser beam and hazardous radiation exposure, do not open the enclosure or use the unit in any unconventional way.
- Mainboard replaceable soldered-in fuses: Self-resetting PTC (Positive Temperature Coefficient) fuses on the mainboard must be replaced by trained service technicians only. The new fuse must be the same or equivalent as the one replaced. Contact technical support for details and support.

## 4-2 General Safety Precautions



Follow these rules to ensure general safety:

- Keep the area around the 6036T-6RF clean and free of clutter.
- The 6036T-6RF weighs approximately 75 lbs (34 kg.) when fully loaded. When lifting the system, two people at either end should lift slowly with their feet spread out to distribute the weight. Always keep your back straight and lift with your legs.
- Place the chassis top cover and any system components that have been removed away from the system or on a table so that they won't accidentally be stepped on.
- While working on the system, do not wear loose clothing such as neckties and unbuttoned shirt sleeves, which can come into contact with electrical circuits or be pulled into a cooling fan.

- Remove any jewelry or metal objects from your body, which are excellent metal conductors that can create short circuits and harm you if they come into contact with printed circuit boards or areas where power is present.
- After accessing the inside of the system, close the system back up and secure it to the rack unit with the retention screws after ensuring that all connections have been made.

### 4-3 ESD Precautions



Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) is generated by two objects with different electrical charges coming into contact with each other. An electrical discharge is created to neutralize this difference, which can damage electronic components and printed circuit boards. The following measures are generally sufficient to neutralize this difference before contact is made to protect your equipment from ESD:

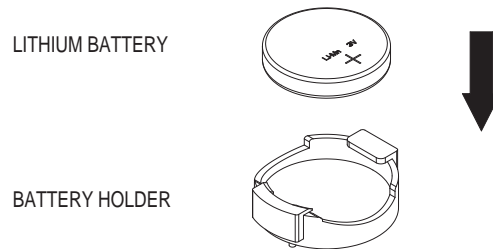
- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Keep all components and printed circuit boards (PCBs) in their antistatic bags until ready for use.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing the board from the antistatic bag.
- Do not let components or PCBs come into contact with your clothing, which may retain a charge even if you are wearing a wrist strap.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the serverboard.

## 4-4 Operating Precautions



Care must be taken to assure that the chassis cover is in place when the 6036T-6RF is operating to assure proper cooling. Out of warranty damage to the system can occur if this practice is not strictly followed.

**Figure 4-1. Installing the Onboard Battery**



Please handle used batteries carefully. Do not damage the battery in any way; a damaged battery may release hazardous materials into the environment. Do not discard a used battery in the garbage or a public landfill. Please comply with the regulations set up by your local hazardous waste management agency to dispose of your used battery properly.



## Chapter 5

### Advanced Serverboard Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install the X8DT6-F serverboard into the chassis, connect the data and power cables and install add-on cards. All serverboard jumpers and connections are also described. A layout and quick reference chart are included in this chapter for your reference. Remember to completely close the chassis when you have finished working with the serverboard to better cool and protect the system.

#### 5-1 Handling the Serverboard

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to any printed circuit boards (PCBs), it is important to handle them very carefully (see previous chapter). To prevent the serverboard from bending, keep one hand under the center of the board to support it when handling. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from electric static discharge.

##### Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent Electrostatic Discharge (ESD).
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the serverboard.

## Unpacking

The serverboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid electrical static discharge. When unpacking the board, make sure the person handling it is static protected.

## 5-2 Serverboard Installation

This section explains the first step of physically mounting the X8DT6-F into the SC835TQ-R800B chassis. Following the steps in the order given will eliminate the most common problems encountered in such an installation. To remove the serverboard, follow the procedure in reverse order.

### *Installing to the Chassis*

1. Access the inside of the system by removing the screws from the back lip of the top cover of the chassis, then pull the cover off.
2. Make sure that the I/O ports on the serverboard align properly with their respective holes in the I/O shield at the back of the chassis.
3. Carefully mount the serverboard to the serverboard tray by aligning the board holes with the raised metal standoffs that are visible in the chassis.
4. Insert screws into all the mounting holes on your serverboard that line up with the standoffs and tighten until snug (if you screw them in too tight, you might strip the threads). Metal screws provide an electrical contact to the serverboard ground to provide a continuous ground for the system.
5. Finish by replacing the top cover of the chassis.

**Warning:** To avoid damaging the motherboard and its components, do not apply any force greater than 8 lbs. per square inch when installing a screw into a mounting hole.

## 5-3 Connecting Cables

Now that the serverboard is installed, the next step is to connect the cables to the board. These include the data cables for the peripherals and control panel and the power cables.

### Connecting Data Cables

The cables used to transfer data from the peripheral devices have been carefully routed to prevent them from blocking the flow of cooling air that moves through the system from front to back. If you need to disconnect any of these cables, you should take care to keep them routed as they were originally after reconnecting them (make sure the red wires connect to the pin 1 locations). The following data cables (with their locations noted) should be connected. (See the layout on page 5-10 for connector locations.)

- SAS drive data cables (SAS0 ~ SAS7)
- SATA DVD drive cable (I-SATA0)
- Control Panel cable (JF1)
- USB cable for front side access (USB2/3)
- COM Port cable for front side access (COM2)

**Important!** Make sure the the cables do not come into contact with the fans.

### Connecting Power Cables

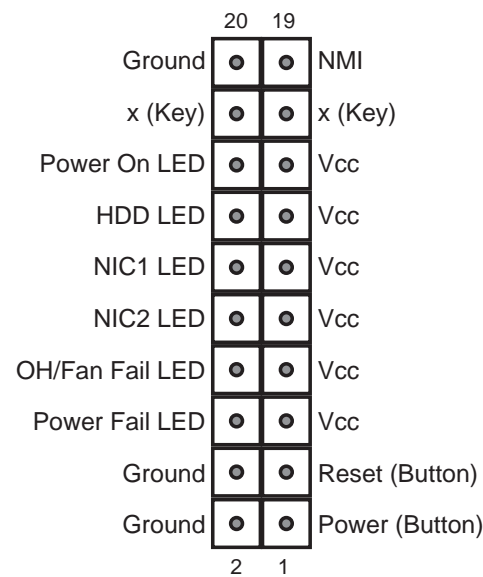
The X8DT6-F has a 24-pin primary power supply connector (JPW1) for connection to the ATX power supply. In addition, there are two 8-pin 12V processor power connectors (JPW2 and JPW3) that must be connected to your power supply. See Section 5-9 for power connector pin definitions.

### Connecting the Control Panel

JF1 contains header pins for various front control panel connectors. See Figure 5-1 for the pin locations of the various front control panel buttons and LED indicators.

All JF1 wires have been bundled into a single cable to simplify this connection. Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 as marked on the board. The other end connects to the Control Panel PCB board, located just behind the system status LEDs on the chassis. See Chapter 5 for details and pin descriptions.

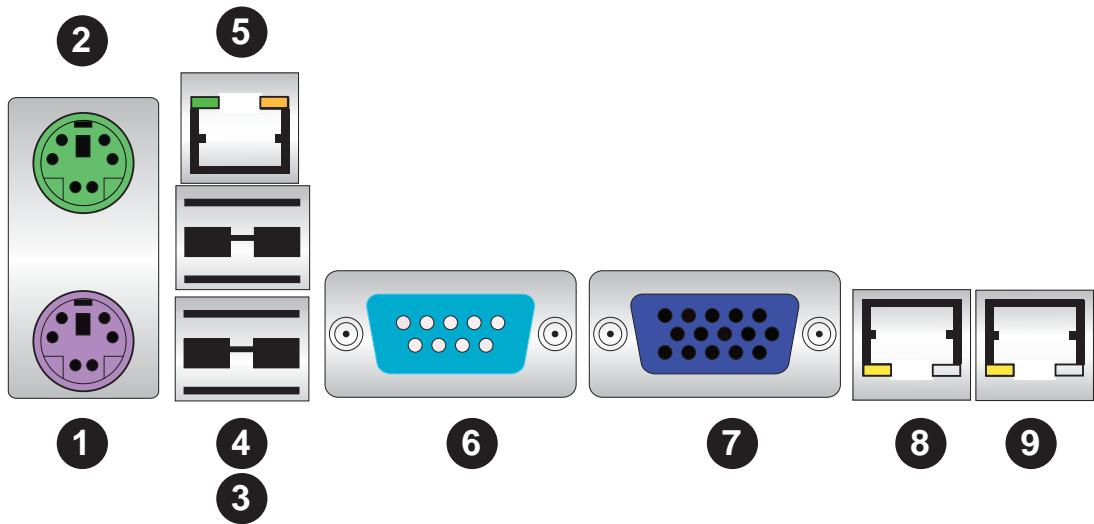
Figure 5-1. Control Panel Header Pins



5-4 I/O Ports

The I/O ports are color coded in conformance with the PC 99 specification. See Figure 5-2 below for the colors and locations of the various I/O ports.

Figure 5-2. I/O Ports



IO Ports			
1	Keyboard (Purple)	6	COM Port 1
2	PS/2 Mouse (Green)	7	VGA Port
3	USB Port 0	8	LAN Port 1
4	USB Port 1	9	LAN Port 2
5	IPMI LAN Port		

## 5-5 Installing the Processor and Heatsink



When handling the processor package, avoid placing direct pressure on the label area of the fan.

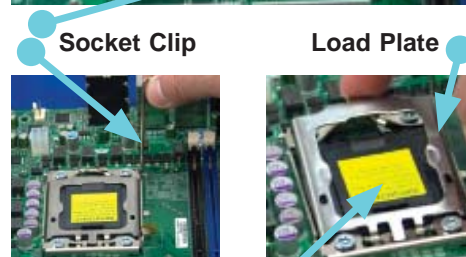
### Notes:

- Always connect the power cord last and always remove it before adding, removing or changing any hardware components. Make sure that you install the processor into the CPU socket before you install the CPU heatsink.
- If you buy a CPU separately, make sure that you use an Intel-certified multi-directional heatsink only.
- Make sure to install the serverboard into the chassis before you install the CPU heatsinks.
- When receiving a serverboard without a processor pre-installed, make sure that the plastic CPU socket cap is in place and none of the socket pins are bent; otherwise, contact your retailer immediately.
- Refer to the Supermicro web site for updates on CPU support.

### Installing an LGA1366 Processor

1. Press the socket clip to release the load plate, which covers the CPU socket, from its locked position.
2. Gently lift the socket clip to open the load plate.
3. Hold the plastic cap at its north and south center edges to remove it from the CPU socket.

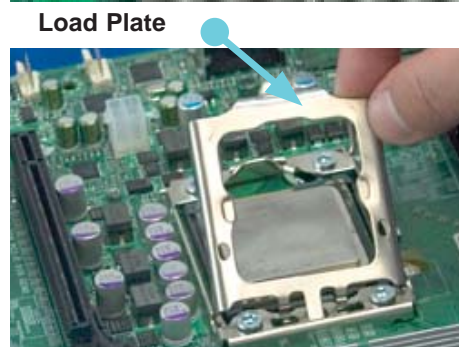
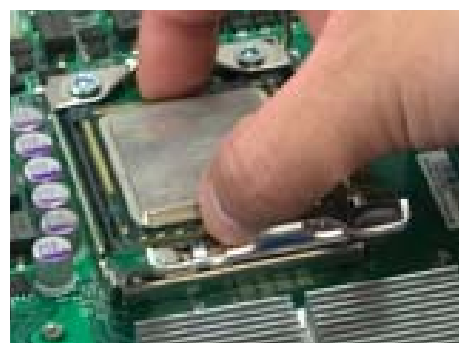
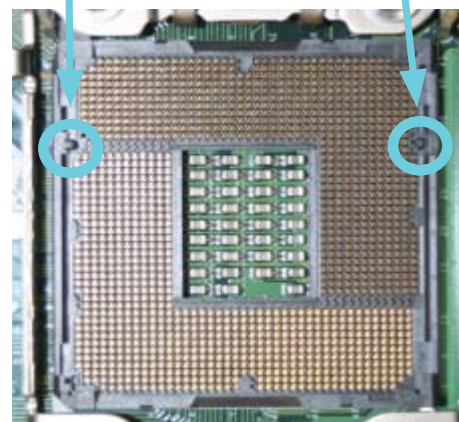
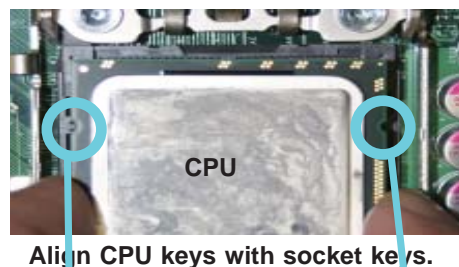
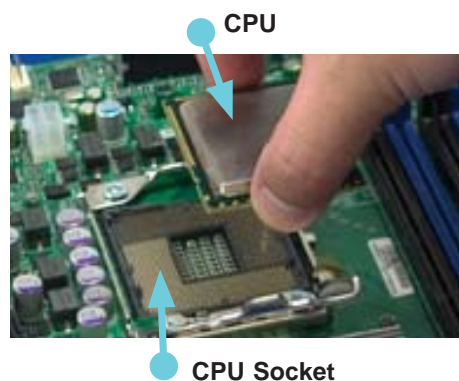
**Note:** The photos on this page and succeeding pages are for illustration purposes only. They do not necessarily reflect the exact product(s) described in this manual.



Holding the north & south edges

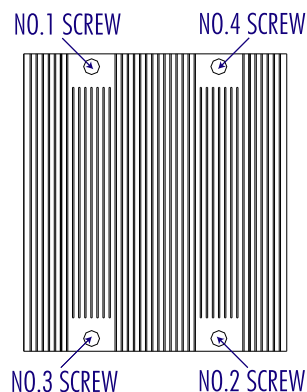
1. After removing the plastic cap, use your thumb and the index finger to hold the CPU at the north and south center edges.
2. Align the CPU key (the semi-circle cutout) with the socket key (the notch below the gold color dot on the side of the socket).
3. Once the CPU and the socket are aligned, carefully lower the CPU straight down into the socket. Do not rub the CPU against the surface of the socket or its pins to avoid damaging the CPU or the socket.
4. With the CPU in the socket, inspect the four corners of the CPU to make sure that it sits level and is properly installed.
5. Once the CPU is securely seated in the socket, lower the CPU load plate to the socket.
6. Use your thumb to gently push the socket clip down to the clip lock.

**Important!** Please save the plastic cap. The serverboard must be shipped with the plastic cap properly installed to protect the CPU socket pins. Shipment without the plastic cap properly installed may cause damage to the socket pins.



## Installing the Heatsink

1. Place the heatsink on top of the CPU so that the four mounting holes are aligned with those on the retention mechanism.
2. Screw in two diagonal screws (i.e. the #1 and the #2 screws) until just snug (do not over-tighten the screws, which may damage the CPU.)
3. Finish the installation by fully tightening all four screws.



**Note:** The 6036T-6RF uses passive heatsinks.

## Removing the Heatsink



**Warning:** We do not recommend removing the CPU or the heatsink. If you do need to remove the heatsink, please follow the instructions below to prevent damage to the CPU or other components.

1. Unplug the power cord from the power supply.
1. Unscrew and remove the heatsink screws in the sequence shown in the picture below.
2. Hold the heatsink and gently wiggle it to loosen it from the CPU. (Do not use excessive force when doing this!)
3. Once the heatsink is loosened, remove it from the CPU.
4. Clean the surface of the CPU and the heatsink to get rid of the old thermal grease. Reapply the proper amount of thermal grease before you re-install the heatsink.

**Note:** see Chapter 6 for details on installing the air shroud.



## 5-6 Installing Memory



**CAUTION!** Exercise extreme care when installing or removing DIMM modules to prevent any possible damage.

### Memory Support

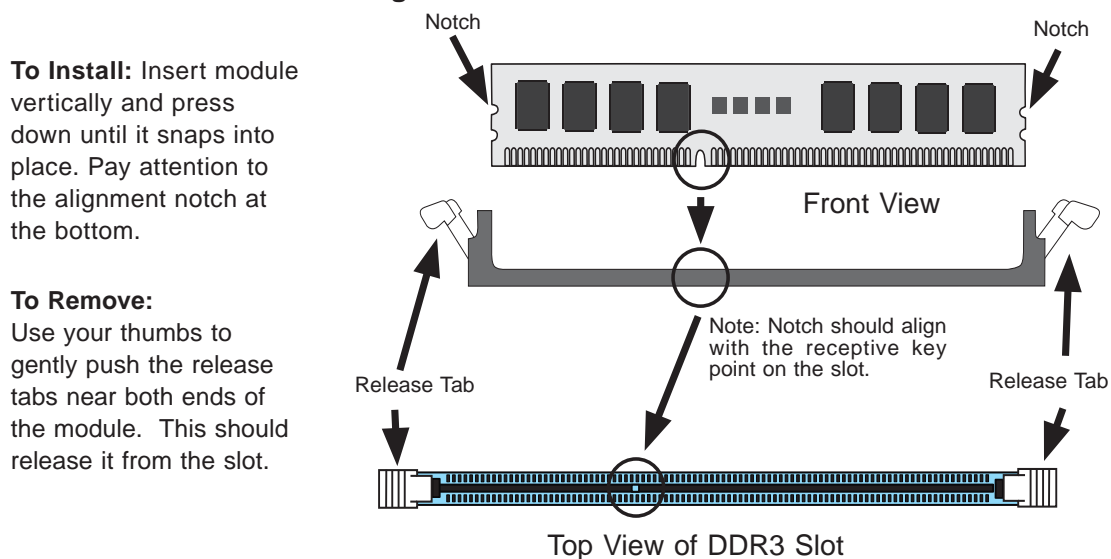
The X8DT6-F supports up to 96 GB of ECC registered DDR3-1333/1066/800 or up to 24 GB of ECC unbuffered DDR3-1333/1066/800 SDRAM. Use memory modules of the same type and speed. See the following table for memory installation. Please note that Memory Speed support is also dependant on the type of CPU used.

### DIMM Installation

#### *Installing Memory Modules*

1. Insert the desired number of DIMMs into the memory slots starting with DIMM #P1-DIMM1A. When populating two DIMM modules within a channel, always start with Bank1 first. For optimal memory performance, please install a pair (or pairs) of memory modules of the same type and speed with a maximum of 12 modules (see the Memory Installation Table below).
2. Insert each DIMM module vertically into its slot. Pay attention to the notch along the bottom of the module to avoid installing incorrectly (see Figure 5-3).
3. Gently press down on the DIMM module until it snaps into place in the slot. Repeat for all modules.

**Figure 5-3. DIMM Installation**





## DIMM Module Population Configuration

Follow the table below when installing memory.

**Notes:** Due to OS limitations, some operating systems may not show more than 4 GB of memory.

Due to memory allocation to system devices, the amount of memory that remains available for operational use will be reduced when 4 GB of RAM is used. The reduction in memory availability is disproportional. (See the Table below.)

Memory Population for Optimal Performance (With One CPU (CPU1) Installed)						
O	Branch 0		Branch 1		Branch 2	
3 DIMMs	P1 DIMM1A		P1 DIMM2A		P1 DIMM3A	
6 DIMMs	P1 DIMM1A	P1 DIMM1B	P1 DIMM2A	P1 DIMM2B	P1 DIMM3A	P1 DIMM3B

Memory Population for Optimal Performance (With One CPU (CPU2) Installed)						
	Branch 0		Branch 1		Branch 2	
3 DIMMs	P2 DIMM1A		P2 DIMM2A		P2 DIMM3A	
6 DIMMs	P2 DIMM1A	P2 DIMM1B	P2 DIMM2A	P2 DIMM2B	P2 DIMM3A	P2 DIMM3B

Memory Population for Optimal Performance (With Two CPUs Installed)												
	CPU1						CPU2					
	Branch 0		Branch 1		Branch 3		Branch 0		Branch 1		Branch 3	
6 DIMMs	1A		2A		3A		1A		2A		3A	
12 DIMMs	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	3B	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	3B

DIMM Population Table				
DIMM Slots per Channel	DIMMs Populated per Channel	DIMM Type (Reg.= Registered)	Speeds (in MHz)	Ranks per DIMM (any combination; SR=Single Rank, DR=Dual Rank, QR=Quad Rank)
2	1	Reg. DDR3 ECC	800,1066,1333	SR or DR
2	1	Reg. DDR3 ECC	800,1066	QR
2	2	Reg. DDR3 ECC	800,1066	Mixing SR, DR
2	2	Reg. DDR3 ECC	800	Mixing SR, DR,QR

Possible System Memory Allocation & Availability		
System Device	Size	Physical Memory Remaining (-Available) (4 GB Total System Memory)
Firmware Hub flash memory (System BIOS)	1 MB	3.99 GB
Local APIC	4 KB	3.99 GB
Area Reserved for the chipset	2 MB	3.99 GB
I/O APIC (4 Kbytes)	4 KB	3.99 GB
PCI Enumeration Area 1	256 MB	3.76 GB
PCI Express (256 MB)	256 MB	3.51 GB
PCI Enumeration Area 2 (if needed) -Aligned on 256-MB boundary-	512 MB	3.01 GB
VGA Memory	16 MB	2.85 GB
TSEG	1 MB	2.84 GB
Memory available for the OS & other applications		2.84 GB

## 5-7 Adding PCI Add-On Cards

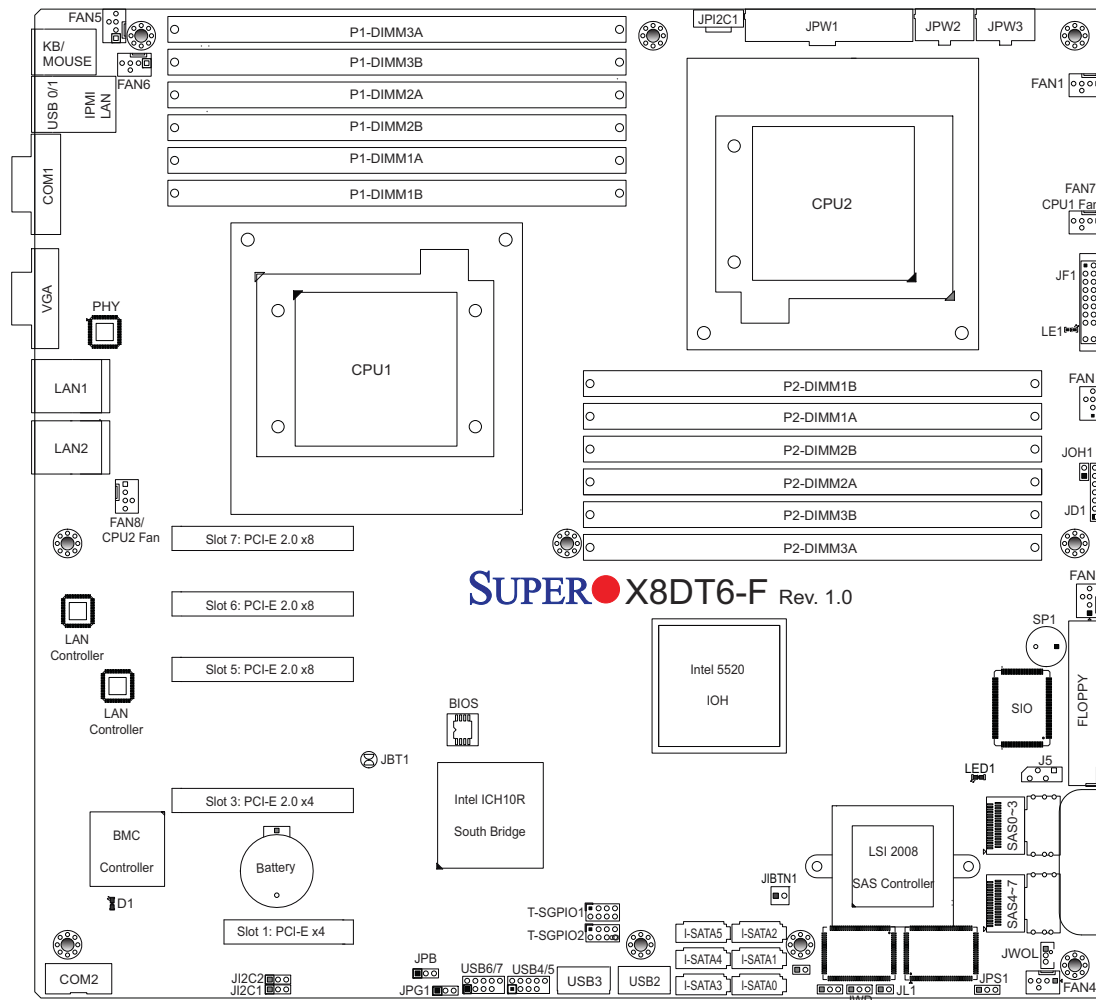
The 6036T-6RF can accommodate seven full-sized PCI add-on cards.

### ***Installing an Add-on Card***

1. Begin by removing the shield for the PCI slot you wish to populate.
2. Fully seat the card into the slot, pushing down with your thumbs evenly on both sides of the card.
3. Finish by using a screw to secure the top of the card shield to the chassis.  
The PCI slot shields protect the serverboard and its components from EMI and aid in proper ventilation, so make sure there is always a shield covering each unused slot.

## 5-8 Serverboard Details

**Figure 5-4. X8DT6-F Layout  
(not drawn to scale)**



**Note:** jumpers not indicated are for test purposes only and should not have their settings changed.

## X8DT6-F Quick Reference

Jumper	Description	Default Setting
JBT1	CMOS Clear	(See Section 5-10)
JI <sup>2</sup> C1/JI <sup>2</sup> C2	SMB to PCI Slots	Pins 2-3 (Disabled)
JPG1	VGA Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPS1	SAS Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JWD	Watch Dog	Pins 1-2 (Reset)

Connector	Description
COM1/COM2	COM1/COM2 Serial Port/Header
FAN 1-8	System/CPU Fan Headers (Fans 7~8: CPU Fans)
Floppy	Floppy Disk Drive Connector
JIBTN1	RAIDKey for RAID 5 SAS support (optional)
J5	IPMB I <sup>2</sup> C Header (for IPMI card)
JD1	PWR LED/Speaker Header (Pins 4~7: Speaker)
JF1	Front Panel Connector
JL1	Chassis Intrusion Header
JOH1	Overheat LED Header
JPIC <sup>2</sup> 1	Power Supply SMBus I <sup>2</sup> C Header
JPW1	24-pin ATX Main Power Connector
JPW2, JPW3	8-pin Secondary Power Connectors
JWOL	Wake-On-LAN Header
LAN1/2, IPMI_LAN	Gigabit Ethernet (RJ45) Ports 1/2 & IPMI_Dedicated LAN (Notes below)
I-SATA0 ~ I-SATA5	(Intel South Bridge) SATA Ports
SAS 0~3, 4~7	SAS Ports 0~3, 4~7 (X8DT6/X8DT6-F only)
SP1	Internal Speaker/Buzzer
T-SGPIO-1/T-SGPIO-2	Serial General Purpose Input/Output Headers
USB 0/1, 2,3, 4/5, 6/7	Universal Serial Bus (USB) Ports
VGA	VGA Connector

LED	Description
D1	BMC Heartbeat LED Indicator
LE1	Onboard Standby LED Indicator
LED1	SAS Heartbeat LED

**Note:** To enable or disable LAN1, LAN2 or the dedicated IPMI LAN port, please refer to the Advanced settings in the BIOS.

## 5-9 Connector Definitions

### Main ATX Power Supply Connector

The primary power supply connector (JPW1) meets the SSI EPS 12V specification. Refer to the table on the right for the pin definitions of the ATX 24-pin power connector. You must also connect the 8-pin (JPW3/JPW4) processor power connectors to your power supply (see below).

ATX Power 24-pin Connector Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
13	+3.3V	1	+3.3V
14	-12V	2	+3.3V
15	COM	3	COM
16	PS_ON	4	+5V
17	COM	5	COM
18	COM	6	+5V
19	COM	7	COM
20	Res (NC)	8	PWR_OK
21	+5V	9	5VSB
22	+5V	10	+12V
23	+5V	11	+12V
24	COM	12	+3.3V

### Secondary Power Connector

JPW2 must also be connected to the power supply. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

+12V 8-pin Power Pin Definitions	
Pins	Definition
1 - 4	Ground
5 - 8	+12V

#### Required Connection

### Secondary Power Connector

JPW3 must also be connected to the power supply. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

+12V 8-pin Power Pin Definitions	
Pins	Definition
1 - 4	Ground
5 - 8	+12V

#### Required Connection

### Power Button

The Power On connection is on pins 1 and 2 of JF1. These should be connected to the chassis power button. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Power Signal
2	Ground

### Reset Button

The Reset Button connection is located on pins 3 and 4 of JF1 and attaches to the reset switch on the computer chassis. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Reset Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
3	Reset
4	Ground

### Power Fail LED

The Power Fail LED connection is located on pins 5 and 6 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

PWR Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
5	Vcc
6	Ground

### Overheat/Fan Fail LED (OH)

Connect an LED to the OH connection on pins 7 and 8 of JF1 to provide advanced warning of chassis overheating. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

OH/Fan Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)		OH/Fan Fail Indicator Status	
Pin#	Definition	State	Definition
7	Vcc	Off	Normal
8	Ground	On	Overheat
		Flash- ing	Fan Fail

### NIC2 (JLAN2) LED

The LED connections for JLAN2 are on pins 9 and 10 of JF1. Attach an LED cable to display network activity. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC2 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
9	Vcc
10	Ground

### NIC1 (JLAN1) LED

The LED connections for JLAN1 are on pins 11 and 12 of JF1. Attach an LED cable to display network activity. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC1 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
11	Vcc
12	Ground

### HDD LED

The HDD LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF1. This LED is used to display all IDE and SATA activity. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

HDD LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
13	Vcc
14	HD Active

### Power On LED

The Power On LED connector is located on pins 15 and 16 of JF1 (use JLED for a 3-pin connector). This connection is used to provide LED indication of power being supplied to the system. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
15	5V Stby
16	Control

### NMI Button

The non-maskable interrupt button header is located on pins 19 and 20 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NMI Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
19	Control
20	Ground

### Fan Headers

There are eight fan headers on the serverboard, all of which are 4-pin fans. Pins 1-3 of the fan headers are backward compatible with the traditional 3-pin fans. (Fan speed control is supported with 4-pin fans only.) See the table on the right for pin definitions. The onboard fan speeds are controlled by Thermal Management (via Hardware Monitoring) under the Advanced Section in the BIOS. The default is disabled. Fan 7 and FAN 8 should be used for the CPU1 and CPU2 heatsink fans.

Fan Header Pin Definitions (FAN1-8)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground (Black)
2	+12V (Red)
3	Tachometer
4	PWM Control

**Note:** Fan 7 is for the CPU1 and Fan8 is for the CPU2 heatsink.

### ATX PS/2 Keyboard and PS/2 Mouse Ports

The ATX PS/2 keyboard and the PS/2 mouse are located beside the USB0/1 ports. The mouse port is above the keyboard port. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Port Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Data
2	NC
3	Ground
4	VCC
5	Clock
6	NC

### Chassis Intrusion

The Chassis Intrusion header is designated JL1. Attach an appropriate cable from the chassis to inform you of a chassis intrusion when the chassis is opened

Chassis Intrusion Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Intrusion Input
2	Ground

### Wake-On-LAN

The Wake-On-LAN header is designated JWOL on the serverboard. See the table on the right for pin definitions. You must also have a LAN card with a Wake-On-LAN connector and cable to use this feature.

Wake-On-LAN Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	+5V Standby
2	Ground
3	Wake-up

### Ethernet Ports

Two Ethernet ports (LAN1 and LAN2) are located on the I/O backplane. A dedicated IPMI LAN port is also included to provide KVM support for IPMI 2.0. These ports accept RJ45 type cables. Please refer to Section 5-11 for LAN LED information.



### Power LED/Speaker

On the JD1 header, pins 1-3 are for a power LED and pins 4-7 are for the speaker. Close pins 4-7 with a jumper to use an external speaker. If you wish to use the onboard speaker, please close pins 6-7. See the table on the right for speaker pin definitions.

Power LED/Speaker Connector	
Pin Setting	Definition
Pins 6-7	Internal Speaker
Pins 4-7	External Speaker



## Serial Ports

Two serial ports are included on the serverboard. COM1 is a backpanel port and COM2 is a header located near the JWOL header. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Serial Port Pin Definitions (COM1/COM2)			
Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	DCD	6	DSR
2	RXD	7	RTS
3	TXD	8	CTS
4	DTR	9	RI
5	Ground	10	NC

## Universal Serial Bus (USB)

There are two Universal Serial Bus ports located on the I/O panel. In addition, there are two Type A ports and four headers located on the serverboard. The headers can be used to provide front side USB access (cables not included). See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Back Panel USB (USB 0/1)		Type A USB Ports (USB 2/3)	
Pin#	Definitions	Pin#	Definition
1	+5V	1	Vcc
2	PO-	2	Data-
3	PO+	3	Data+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	N/A	5	NA

USB Header Pin Definitions			
USB4/6		USB5/7	
Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	PO-	2	PO-
3	PO+	3	PO+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	N/A	5	Key

## SGPIO Headers

The SGPIO (Serial General Purpose Input/Output) headers are used to communicate with the enclosure management chip on the backplane. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

SGPIO Header Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin	Definition
1	NC	2	*NC
3	Ground	4	DATA Out
5	Load	6	Ground
7	Clock	8	*NC

NC = No Connection

### Power Supply SMBus I<sup>2</sup>C Header

The power System Management Bus header at JPI<sup>2</sup>C1 is used to monitor the status of the power supply, fan and system temperature. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

PWR SMBus Header Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Clock
2	Data
3	PWR Fail
4	Ground
5	+3.3V

### IPMB I<sup>2</sup>C Header

An SMB header for the IPMI (Intel-  
ligent Platform Management Inter-  
face) slot is designated J5. Connect  
the appropriate cable here to utilize  
this management feature on your  
system.

IPMB Connector Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Data
2	Ground
3	Clock
4	No Connection

### RAIDKey Header (Optional)

A RAIDKey header located at JIBTN1  
provides RAID 5 support to enhance  
the performance of Intel HostRAID  
and LSI Mega-RAID.

**Note:** RAIDKey: SMCi Part# AOC-  
IMRRKey-2008-LSI

### Overheat LED/Fan Fail (JOH1)

The JOH1 header is used to connect  
an LED to provide warning of chassis  
overheating or fan failure. This LED  
will blink to indicate a fan failure. Refer  
to the tables on right for LED status  
and pin definitions.

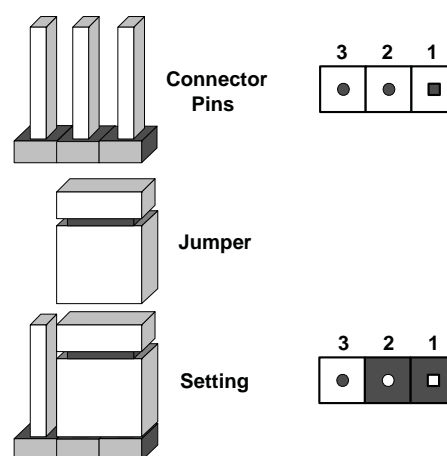
OH/Fan Fail LED States		Overheat LED Pin Definitions	
State	Message	Pin#	Definition
Solid	Overheat	1	5vDC
Blinking	Fan Fail	2	OH Active

## 5-10 Jumper Settings

### Explanation of Jumpers

To modify the operation of the serverboard, jumpers can be used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function of the connector. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board. See the serverboard layout pages for jumper locations.

**Note:** On a two-pin jumper, "Closed" means the jumper is on both pins and "Open" means the jumper is either on only one pin or completely removed.



### CMOS Clear

JBT1 is used to clear CMOS (which will also clear any passwords). Instead of pins, this jumper consists of contact pads to prevent accidentally clearing the contents of CMOS.

#### **To clear CMOS,**

1. First power down the system and unplug the power cord(s).
2. With the power disconnected, short the CMOS pads with a metal object such as a small screwdriver.
3. Remove the screwdriver (or shorting device).
4. Reconnect the power cord(s) and power on the system.

**Note:** Do not use the PW ON connector to clear CMOS.

### VGA Enable/Disable

JPG1 allows you to enable or disable the VGA port. The default position is on pins 1 and 2 to enable VGA. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

VGA Enable/Disable Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

### I<sup>2</sup>C Bus to PCI-Exp. Slots

Jumpers JI<sup>2</sup>C1 and JI<sup>2</sup>C2 allow you to connect the System Management Bus (I<sup>2</sup>C) to the PCI-Express slots. The default setting is pins 2-3 (Disabled.) Both jumpers must be set to the same setting See the table on the right for jumper settings.

I <sup>2</sup> C to PCI-E Slots Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

### SAS Enable/Disable

Jumper JPS1 allows you to enable or disable the onboard SAS connections. The default setting is pins 1-2 to enable the connection. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

SAS Enable/Disable Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
1-2	SAS Enabled
2-3	SAS Disabled

### Watch Dog Enable/Disable

Jumper JWD controls the Watch Dog function. Watch Dog is a system monitor that can reboot the system when a software application hangs. Jumping pins 1-2 will cause WD to reset the system if an application hangs. Jumping pins 2-3 will generate a non-maskable interrupt signal for the application that hangs. See the table on the right for jumper settings. Watch Dog must also be enabled in BIOS.

Watch Dog Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Reset
Pins 2-3	NMI
Open	Disabled

**Note:** When enabled, the user needs to write their own application software in order to disable the Watch Dog Timer.

# 5-11 Onboard Indicators

## LAN LEDs

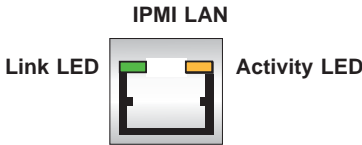
The Ethernet ports (located beside the VGA port) have two LEDs. On each port, the yellow LED flashes to indicate activity while the other LED may be green, amber or off to indicate the speed of the connection. See the table on the right for the functions associated with the connection speed LED.



JLAN1/2 LED (Connection Speed Indicator)	
LED Color	Definition
Off	NC or 10 Mb/s
Green	100 Mb/s
Amber	1 Gb/s

## IPMI Dedicated LAN LEDs

An additional IPMI Dedicated LAN is also located on the I/O backplane. The amber LED on the right indicates activity, while the green LED on the left indicates the speed of the connection. See the table at right for more information.



IPMI LAN Link LED (Left) & Activity LED (Right)		
LED	Status	Definition
Link (Left)	Green: Solid	100 Mb/s
Activity (Right)	Amber: Blinking	Active

## Onboard Power LED (LE1)

An Onboard Power LED is located at LE1. This LED Indicator is lit when the system is on. Be sure to unplug the power cable before removing or adding any components. See the table on the right for more details.

Onboard PWR LED Indicator	
LED Color	Definition
Off	System Off (PWR cable not connected)
Green	System On

## SAS Heartbeat LED

LED1 is a SAS Heartbeat LED. When LED1 is blinking, the SAS ports are functioning normally. See the table at right.

SAS Heartbeat LED	
LED	Definition
LED1	Blinking: SAS: Normal

## BMC Heartbeat LED

A BMC Heartbeat LED is located at D1 on the motherboard. When D1 is blinking, BMC is functioning normally.

BMC Heartbeat LED	
LED	Definition
D1	Blinking: BMC: Normal

## 5-12 Floppy, SAS and SATA Ports

### Floppy Drive Connector

The floppy connector is located beside the IDE connector. See the table below for pin definitions.

Floppy Drive Connector Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	Ground	2	FDHDIN
3	Ground	4	Reserved
5	Key	6	FDEDIN
7	Ground	8	Index
9	Ground	10	Motor Enable
11	Ground	12	Drive Select B
13	Ground	14	Drive Select B
15	Ground	16	Motor Enable
17	Ground	18	DIR
19	Ground	20	STEP
21	Ground	22	Write Data
23	Ground	24	Write Gate
25	Ground	26	Track 00
27	Ground	28	Write Protect
29	Ground	30	Read Data
31	Ground	32	Side 1 Select
33	Ground	34	Diskette

### SAS Ports

See the table on the right for SAS port pin definitions.

SAS Port Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin	Definition
1	Ground	2	TXP
3	TXN	4	Ground
5	RXN	6	RXP
7	Ground		

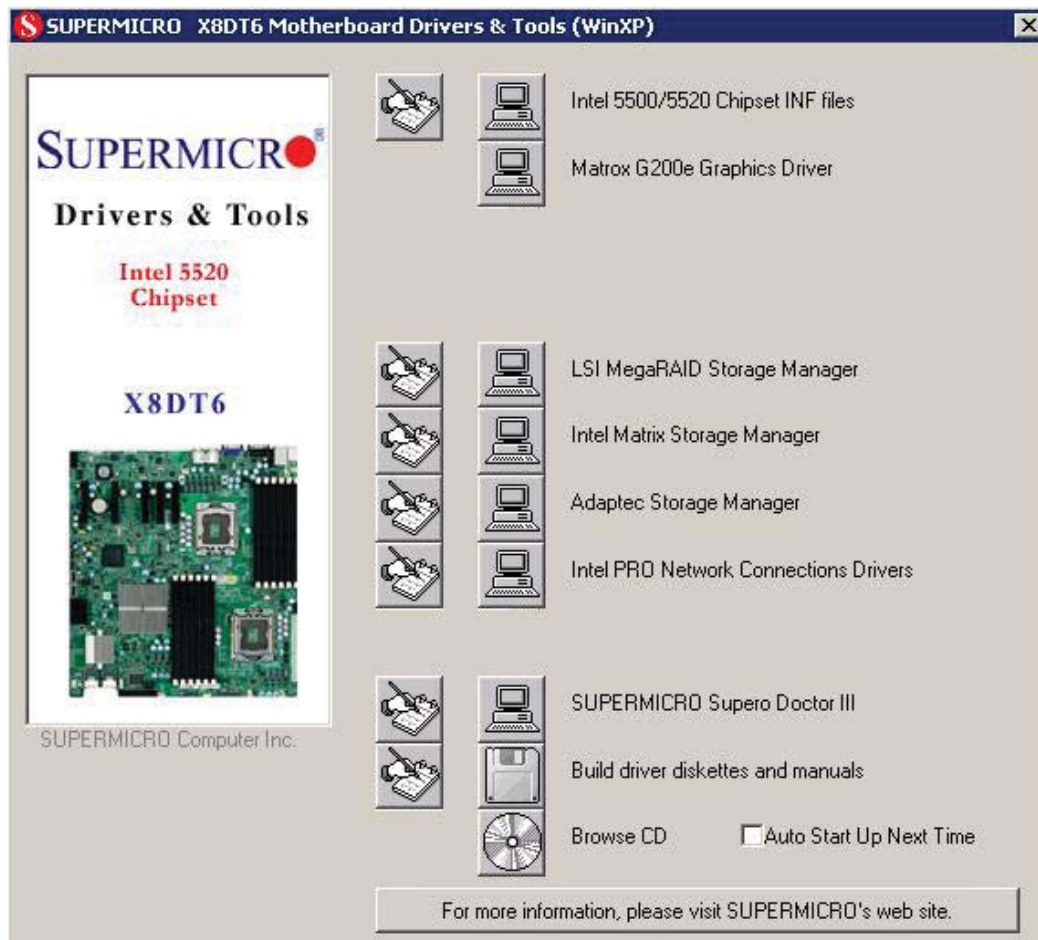
### SATA Ports

There are no jumpers to configure the onboard SATA ports. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

SATA Port Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin	Definition
1	Ground	2	TXP
3	TXN	4	Ground
5	RXN	6	RXP
7	Ground		

## 5-13 Installing Software

After the hardware has been installed, you should first install the operating system and then the drivers. The necessary drivers are all included on the Supermicro CDs that came packaged with your motherboard.



**Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen**

**Note:** Click the icons showing a hand writing on paper to view the readme files for each item. Click the computer icons to the right of these items to install each item (from top to the bottom) one at a time. **After installing each item, you must re-boot the system before moving on to the next item on the list.** The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

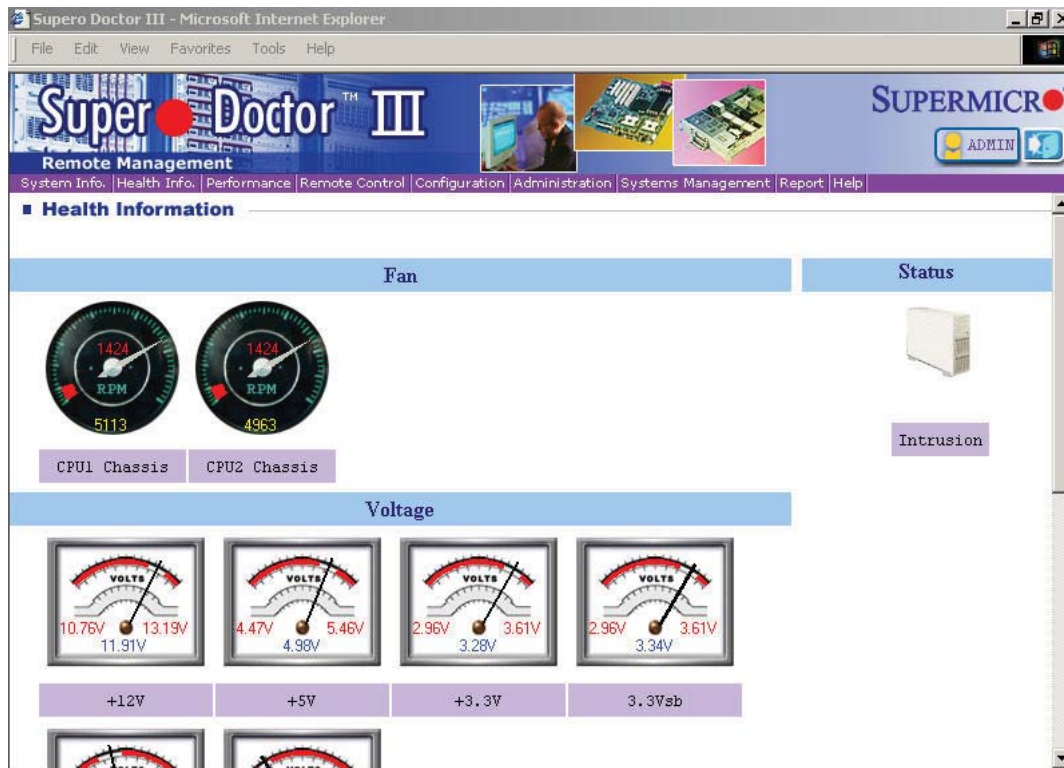
## Supero Doctor III

The Supero Doctor III program is a web-based management tool that supports remote management capability. It includes Remote and Local Management tools. The local management is called SD III Client. The Supero Doctor III program included on the CD-ROM that came with your motherboard allows you to monitor the environment and operations of your system. Supero Doctor III displays crucial system information such as CPU temperature, system voltages and fan status. See the Figure below for a display of the Supero Doctor III interface.

**Note:** The default User Name and Password for SuperDoctor III is ADMIN / ADMIN.

**Note:** When SuperDoctor III is first installed, it adopts the temperature threshold settings that have been set in BIOS. Any subsequent changes to these thresholds must be made within Super Doctor, as the Super Doctor settings override the BIOS settings. To set the BIOS temperature threshold settings again, you would first need to uninstall SuperDoctor III.

### Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen (Health Information)





## Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen (Remote Control)



Note: SD III Software Revision 1.0 can be downloaded from our Web Site at: [ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero\\_Doctor\\_III/](ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero_Doctor_III/). You can also download the SDIII User's Guide at: <http://www.supermicro.com/PRODUCT/Manuals/SDIII/UserGuide.pdf>. For Linux, we will recommend using Supero Doctor II.

## Chapter 6

### Advanced Chassis Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install components and perform maintenance on the SC835TQ-R800B chassis. For component installation, follow the steps in the order given to eliminate the most common problems encountered. If some steps are unnecessary, skip ahead to the step that follows.

**Tools Required:** The only tool you will need to install components and perform maintenance is a Philips screwdriver.

#### 6-1 Static-Sensitive Devices

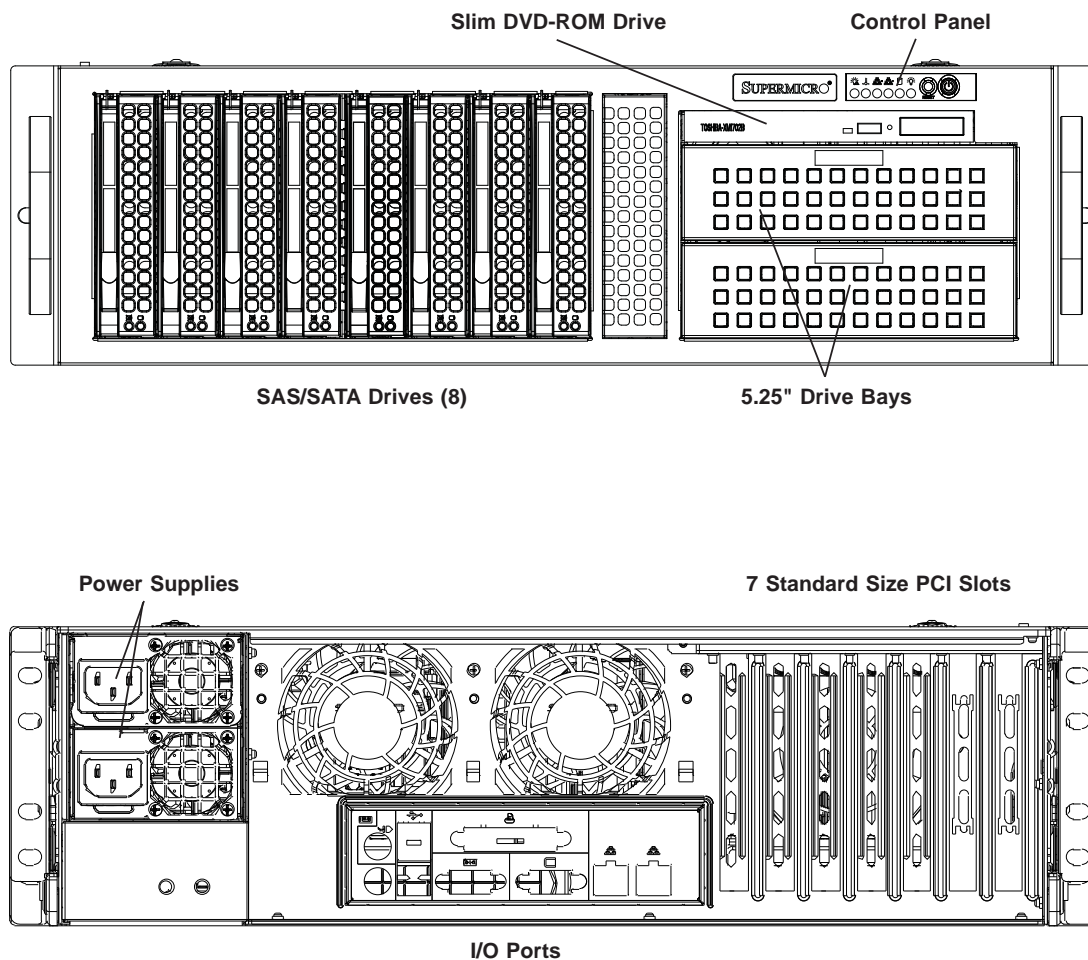
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to any printed circuit boards (PCBs), it is important to handle them very carefully. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from ESD damage.

##### Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the serverboard.

##### Unpacking

The serverboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid static damage. When unpacking the board, make sure the person handling it is static protected.

**Figure 6-1. Front and Rear Chassis Views**

## 6-2 Control Panel

The control panel (located on the front of the chassis) must be connected to the JF1 connector on the serverboard to provide you with system status indications. A ribbon cable has bundled these wires together to simplify the connection. Connect the cable from JF1 on the serverboard to the Control Panel PCB (printed circuit board). Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 on both connectors. Pull all excess cabling out of the airflow path. The LEDs inform you of system status.

See Chapter 3 for details on the LEDs and the control panel buttons. Details on JF1 can be found in Chapter 5.

## 6-3 System Fans

Five 8-cm hot-swap fans (two are rear exhaust fans) provide the cooling for the system. It is very important that the chassis top cover is properly installed and making a good seal in order for the cooling air to circulate properly through the chassis and cool the components.

### System Fan Failure

Fan speed is controlled by system temperature via a BIOS setting. If a fan fails, the remaining fans will ramp up to full speed and the overheat/fan fail LED on the control panel will turn on. Replace any failed fan at your earliest convenience with the same type and model (the system can continue to run with a failed fan). Remove the top chassis cover while the system is still running to determine which of the fans has failed.

### Replacing System Fans

#### *Removing a Fan*

System power does not need to be removed since the fans are hot-pluggable. Replace the failed fan with an identical 8-cm 12 volt fan (available from Supermicro).

1. Open the chassis and locate the faulty fan. Never run the server for an extended period of time with the chassis open.
2. Press the release tab on the fan and pull the fan upward.
3. Slide the new fan into the fan housing. Make sure the power connectors are correctly aligned. The new fan will immediately activate.

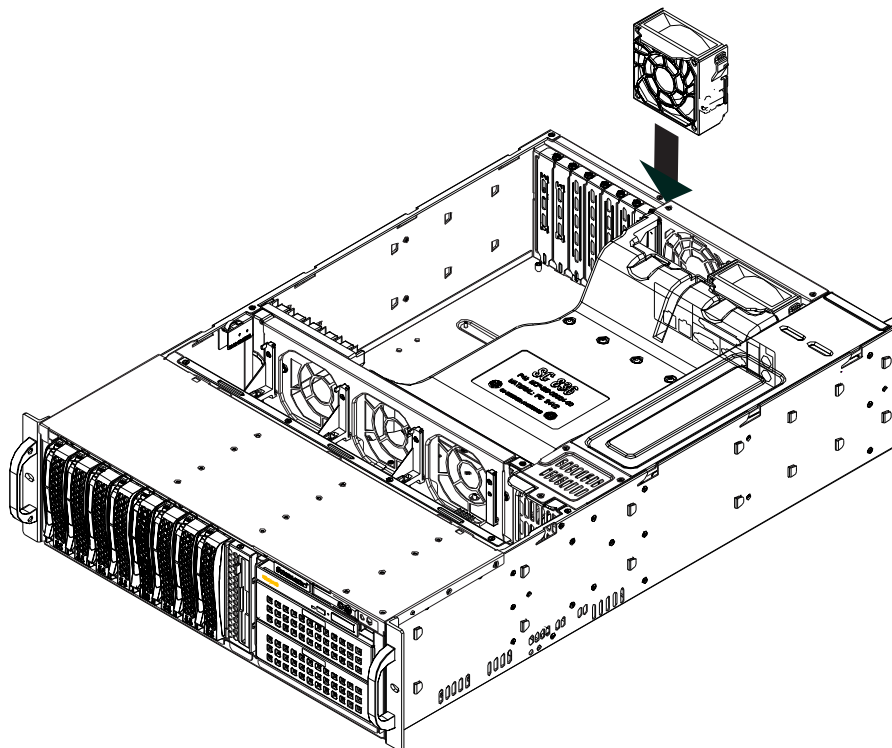
### Installing the Rear Fans

The rear fans must be installed after the motherboard and air shroud setup.

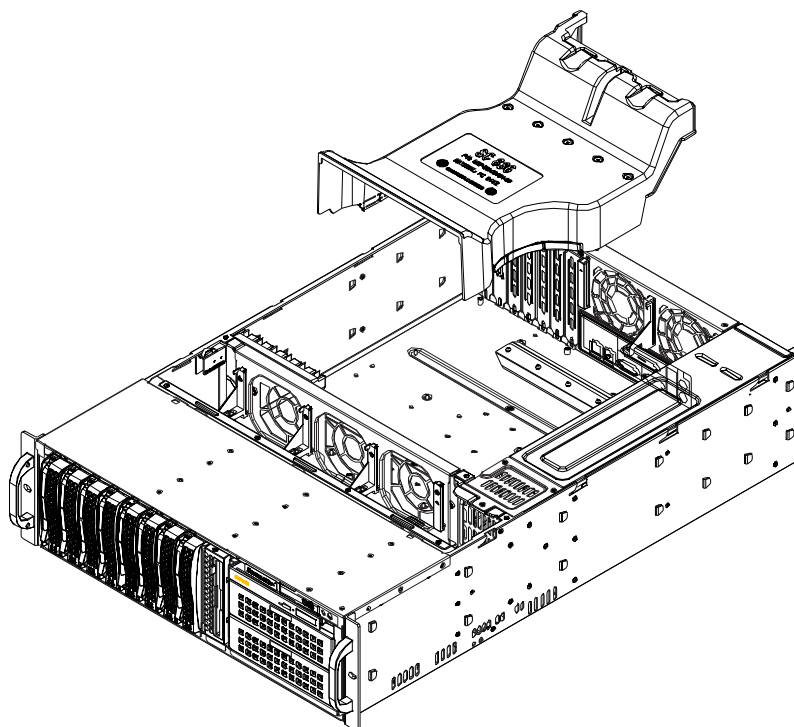
#### *Installing Rear System Fans*

1. Confirm that the air shroud is correctly placed.
2. Slide the rear fan into the slot as illustrated. The fan release tab should be on the side closest to the power supply.
3. Make sure that the fan is secure in the fan housing and the housing is correctly connected to the power supply.

**Figure 6-2. Replacing a Rear Fan**



**Figure 6-3. Installing the Air Shroud**



## Air Shroud

Air shrouds concentrate airflow to maximize fan efficiency. The SC835 chassis air shroud does not require screws to set up.

### *Installing the Air Shroud*

1. Remove the chassis cover. If necessary, remove the rear fans.
2. Place the air shroud in the chassis (see Figure 6-3). The shroud aligns with the fan holders and covers two of the front fans with two of the rear fans. Make sure the air shroud aligns completely with the chassis

## 6-4 Drive Bay Installation/Removal

### Accessing the Drive Bays

SAS/SATA Drives: You do not need to access the inside of the chassis or remove power to replace or swap SAS/SATA drives. Proceed to the next step for instructions. You must use standard 1" high, SAS/SATA drives in the system.

**Note:** Refer to the following ftp site for setup guidelines: <[ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/driver/SAS/LSI/LSI\\_SAS\\_EmbMRAID\\_SWUG.pdf](ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/driver/SAS/LSI/LSI_SAS_EmbMRAID_SWUG.pdf)> and Supermicro's web site for additional information < <http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/>>.

DVD-ROM: For installing/removing the DVD-ROM drive, you will need to gain access to the inside of the server by removing the top cover of the chassis. Proceed to the "DVD-ROM Installation" section later in this chapter for instructions.

### Hard Drive Backplane

The hard drives plug into a backplane that provides power, drive ID and bus termination. A RAID controller can be used with the backplane to provide data security. The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability of the hard drives. The backplane is already preconfigured, so no jumper or switch configurations are required.

### SAS/SATA Drive Installation

These drives are mounted in drive carriers to simplify their installation and removal from the chassis. The carriers also help promote proper airflow for the drives. For this reason, even empty carriers without hard drives installed must remain in the chassis.

***Installing a Hard Drive (Figures 6-4 and 6-5)***

1. Remove the two screws securing the dummy drive to the drive tray.
2. Lift the dummy drive out of the drive tray.
3. Place the hard drive tray on a flat, stable surface such as a desk, table, or work bench.
4. Slide the hard drive into the tray with the printed circuit board side facing down.
5. Carefully align the mounting holes in the hard drive and the tray. Make sure the bottom of the hard drive and bottom of the hard drive tray are flush.
6. Secure the hard drive using all six screws.
7. Replace the drive tray into the chassis. Make sure to close the drive tray using the drive tray handle.

**Note:** Your operating system must have RAID support to enable the hot-plug capability of the drives.



**Use caution when working around the backplane. Do not touch the backplane with any metal objects and make sure no ribbon cables touch the backplane or obstruct the holes, which aid in proper airflow.**



**Important:** Regardless of how many hard drives are installed, all drive carriers must remain in the drive bays to maintain proper airflow.

Figure 6-4. Removing the Dummy Drive from the Carrier

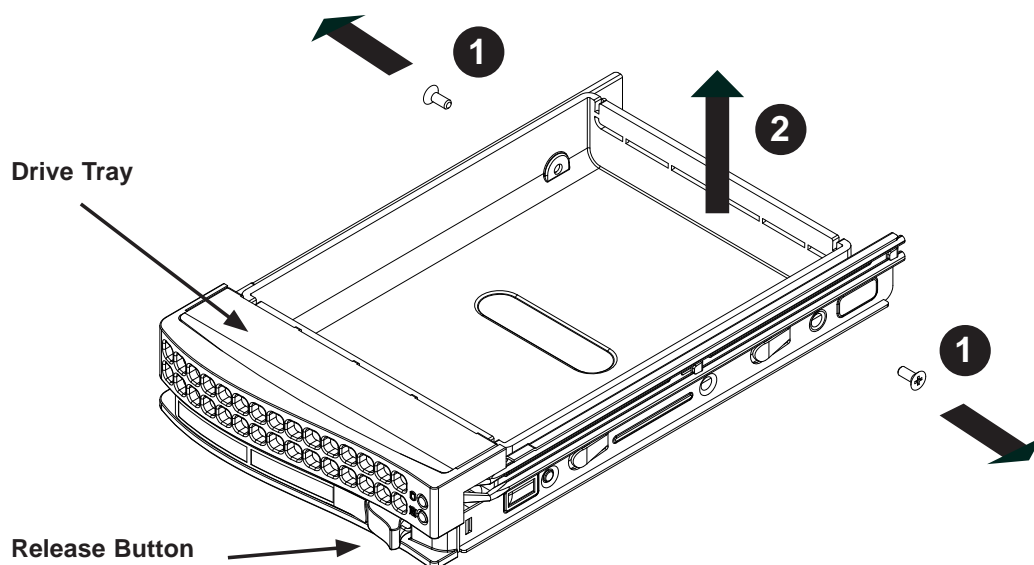
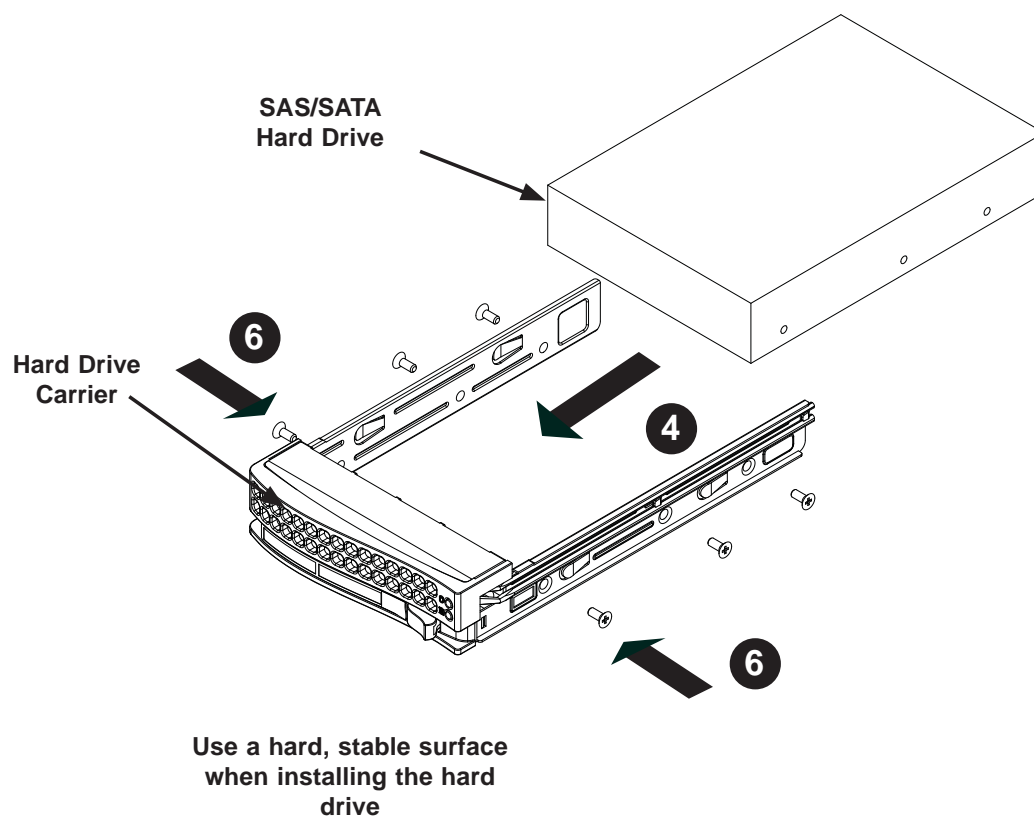


Figure 6-5. Installing a SAS or SATA Drive to a Carrier





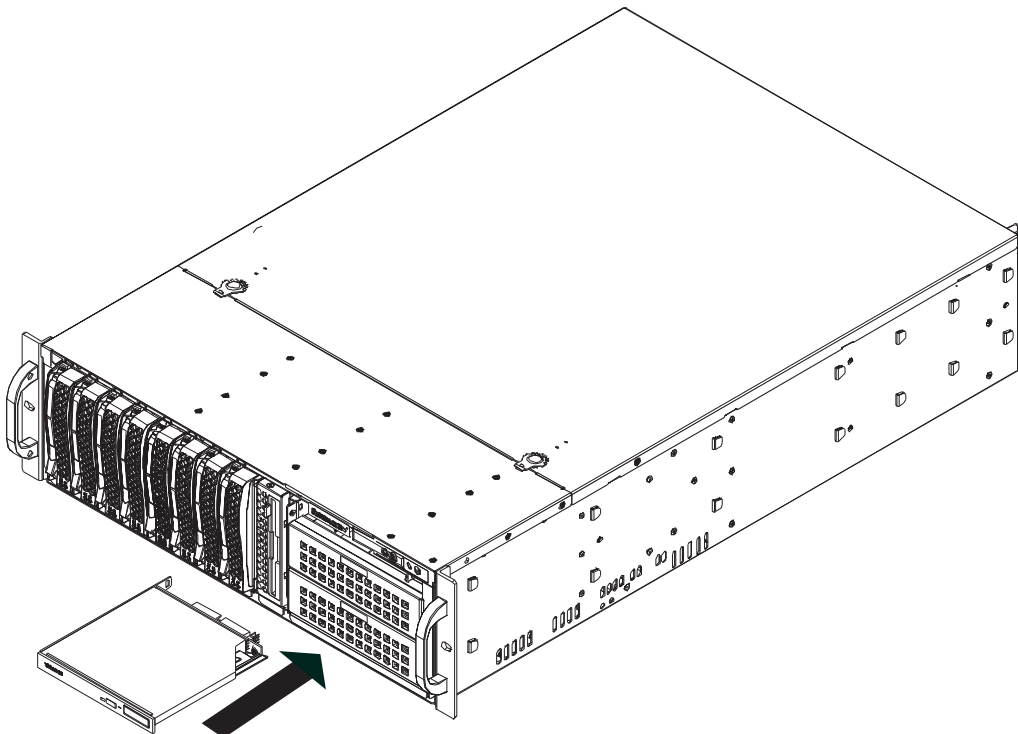
## DVD-ROM Drive Installation

The SC835 chassis model supports a slim DVD-ROM drive. Use these instructions in this section in the event that you must replace any of these components.

### *Installing a DVD-ROM Drive (Figure 6-6)*

1. Power down and unplug the system
2. Remove the chassis cover.
3. **If you are not installing a new front port panel:** remove the mini-bezel from the drive bay. The mini-bezel is the small grating that covers the drive bay. Remove this by simply pulling it out of the bay.  
**If you are installing a new front port panel:** remove the old drive by depressing the release tab, then pulling the drive out of the chassis.
4. Insert the new drive unit in the slot until the tab locks into place.
5. Connect the data and power cables to the backplane and, if necessary, motherboard.

**Figure 6-6. Installing the DVD-ROM Drive**



## 6-5 Power Supply

The SuperServer 6036T-6RF has a 800 watt redundant power supply consisting of two power modules. Each power supply module has an auto-switching capability, which enables it to automatically sense and operate at a 100V - 240V input voltage.

### Power Supply Failure

If either of the two power supply modules fail, the other module will take the full load and allow the system to continue operation without interruption. The PWR Fail LED will illuminate and remain on until the failed unit has been replaced. Replacement units can be ordered directly from Supermicro. The power supply units have a hot-swap capability, meaning you can replace the failed unit without powering down the system.

### Replacing the Power Supply

You do not need to shut down the system to replace a power supply unit. The backup power supply module will keep the system up and running while you replace the failed hot-swap unit. Replace with the same model (see part number in the Appendix), which can be ordered directly from Supermicro.

#### ***Replacing the Power Supply***

1. The SC835 chassis includes a redundant power supply (at least two power modules), you can leave the server running if you remove only one power supply at a time.
2. Unplug the power supply that you will replace.
3. Push the release tab (on the back of the power supply) as illustrated.
4. Pull the power supply out using the handle provided.
5. Replace the failed power module with the same model.
6. Push the new power supply module into the power bay until you hear a click.
7. Plug the AC power cord back into the module and power up the server.

**Notes**

## Chapter 7


### BIOS

#### 7-1 Introduction

This chapter describes the AMI BIOS Setup Utility for the X8DT6-F. The AMI ROM BIOS is stored in a Flash EEPROM and can be easily updated. This chapter describes the basic navigation of the AMI BIOS Setup Utility setup screens.


#### Starting BIOS Setup Utility

To enter the AMI BIOS Setup Utility screens, press the <Delete> key while the system is booting up.

 **Note:** In most cases, the <Delete> key is used to invoke the AMI BIOS setup screen. There are a few cases when other keys are used, such as <F1>, <F2>, etc.

Each main BIOS menu option is described in this manual. The Main BIOS setup menu screen has two main frames. The left frame displays all the options that can be configured. Grayed-out options cannot be configured. Options in blue can be configured by the user. The right frame displays the key legend. Above the key legend is an area reserved for a text message. When an option is selected in the left frame, it is highlighted in white. Often a text message will accompany it. (**Note:** the AMI BIOS has default text messages built in. Supermicro retains the option to include, omit, or change any of these text messages.)

The AMI BIOS Setup Utility uses a key-based navigation system called "hot keys". Most of the AMI BIOS setup utility "hot keys" can be used at any time during the setup navigation process. These keys include <F1>, <F10>, <Enter>, <ESC>, arrow keys, etc.

 **Note:** Options printed in **Bold** are default settings.

#### How To Change the Configuration Data

The configuration data that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the AMI BIOS Setup utility. This Setup utility can be accessed by pressing <Del> at the appropriate time during system boot.

## Starting the Setup Utility

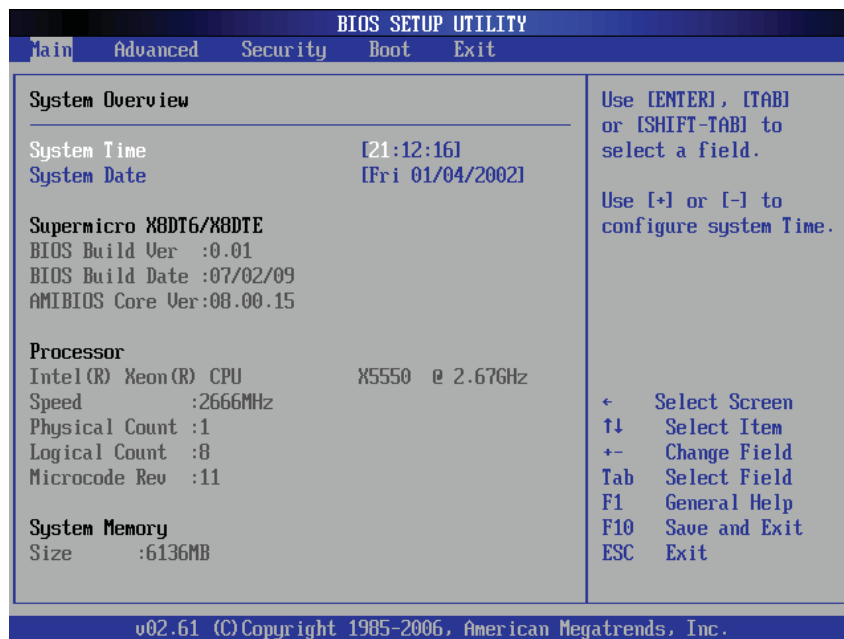
Normally, the only visible Power-On Self-Test (POST) routine is the memory test. As the memory is being tested, press the <Delete> key to enter the main menu of the AMI BIOS Setup Utility. From the main menu, you can access the other setup screens. An AMI BIOS identification string is displayed at the left bottom corner of the screen below the copyright message.



**Warning!** Do not upgrade the BIOS unless your system has a BIOS-related issue. Flashing the wrong BIOS can cause irreparable damage to the system. In no event shall Supermicro be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages arising from a BIOS update. If you have to update the BIOS, do not shut down or reset the system while the BIOS is updating. This is to avoid possible boot failure.

## 7-2 Main Setup

When you first enter the AMI BIOS Setup Utility, you will enter the Main setup screen. You can always return to the Main setup screen by selecting the Main tab on the top of the screen. The Main BIOS Setup screen is shown below.



**System Overview:** The following BIOS information will be displayed:

### System Time/System Date

Use this option to change the system time and date. Highlight *System Time* or *System Date* using the arrow keys. Enter new values through the keyboard and press <Enter>. Press the <Tab> key to move between fields. The date must be entered in Day MM/DD/YY format. The time is entered in HH:MM:SS format. (**Note:** The time is in the 24-hour format. For example, 5:30 P.M. appears as 17:30:00.)

**Supermicro X8DT6/X8DTE**

BIOS Build Version: This item displays the BIOS revision used in your system.

BIOS Build Date: This item displays the date when this BIOS was completed.

AMI BIOS Core Version: This item displays the revision number of the AMI BIOS Core upon which your BIOS was built.

**Processor**

The AMI BIOS will automatically display the status of the processor used in your system:

- CPU Type: This item displays the type of CPU used in the motherboard.
- Speed: This item displays the speed of the CPU detected by the BIOS.
- Physical Count: This item displays the number of processors installed in your system as detected by the BIOS.
- Logical Count: This item displays the number of CPU Cores installed in your system as detected by the BIOS.
- Micro\_code Revision: This item displays the revision number of the BIOS Micro\_code used in your system.

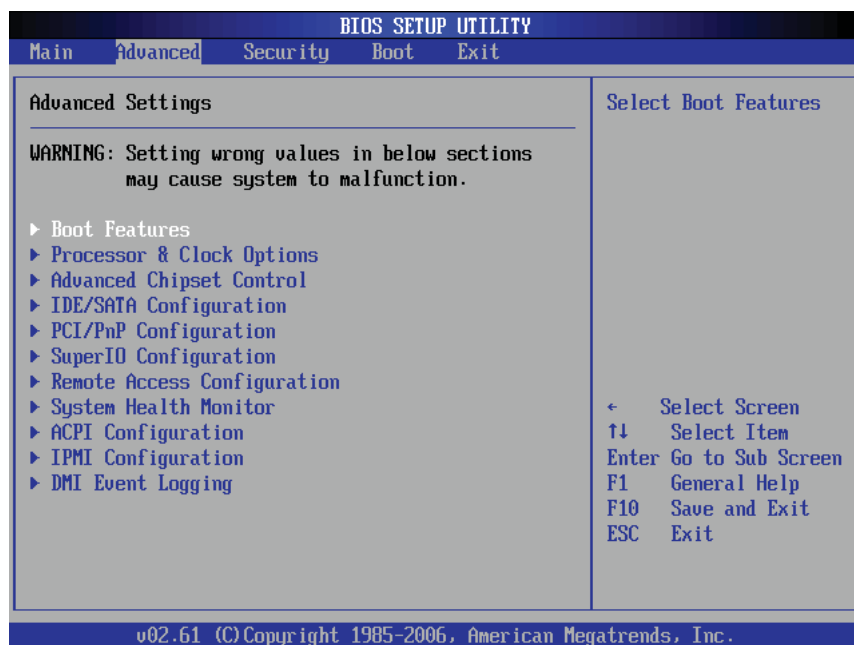
**System Memory**

This displays the size of memory available in the system:

- Size: This item displays the memory size detected by the BIOS.

## 7-3 Advanced Setup Configurations

Use the arrow keys to select Boot Setup and hit <Enter> to access the submenu items:



### ► Boot Features

#### Quick Boot

If Enabled, this option will skip certain tests during POST to reduce the time needed for system boot. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

#### Quiet Boot

This option allows the user to select the bootup screen between POST messages or the OEM logo. Select Disabled to display the POST messages. Select Enabled to display the OEM logo. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

#### AddOn ROM Display Mode

This sets the display mode for the Option ROM. Select Keep Current to use the current AddOn ROM Display setting. Select Force BIOS to use the Option ROM display mode set by the system BIOS. The options are **Force BIOS** and Keep Current.

#### Bootup Num-Lock

This feature selects the Power-on state for Numlock key. The options are Off and **On**.

#### Wait For 'F1' If Error

This forces the system to wait until the 'F1' key is pressed if an error occurs. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

### Hit 'Del' Message Display

This feature displays "Press DEL to run Setup" during POST. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### Interrupt 19 Capture

Interrupt 19 is the software interrupt that handles the boot disk function. When this item is set to Enabled, the ROM BIOS of the host adaptors will "capture" Interrupt 19 at boot and allow the drives that are attached to these host adaptors to function as bootable disks. If this item is set to Disabled, the ROM BIOS of the host adaptors will not capture Interrupt 19, and the drives attached to these adaptors will not function as bootable devices. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

## Power Configuration

### Power Button Function

If this feature is set to Instant\_Off, the system will power off immediately as soon as the user hits the power button. If set to 4\_Second\_Override, the system will power off when the user presses the power button for 4 seconds or longer. The options are **Instant\_Off** and 4\_Second\_Override.

### Restore on AC Power Loss

Use this feature to set the power state after a power outage.

- Select Power-Off for the system power to remain off after a power loss.
- Select Power-On for the system power to be turned on after a power loss.
- Select Last State to allow the system to resume its last state before a power loss. The options are Power-On, Power-Off and **Last State**.

### Watch Dog Timer

If enabled, the Watch Dog Timer will allow the system to reboot when it is inactive for more than 5 minutes. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

## ►Processor and Clock Options

This submenu allows the user to configure the Processor and Clock settings.

### Ratio CMOS Setting

This option allows the user to set the ratio between the CPU Core Clock and the FSB Frequency. The default setting depends on what type of CPU is installed. The default setting is **[20]**. Press <+> or <-> on your keyboard to change this value.



**C1E Support**

Select Enabled to enable Enhanced Halt State support. C1E significantly reduces the CPU's power consumption by reducing the CPU's clock cycle and voltage during a "Halt State." The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

**Hardware Prefetcher (Available when supported by the CPU)**

Select Enabled to enable the hardware prefetcher to prefetch streams of data and instructions from the main memory to the L2 cache in order to improve CPU performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

**Adjacent Cache Line Prefetch (Available when supported by the CPU)**

The CPU fetches the cache line for 64 bytes if this option is set to Disabled. The CPU fetches both cache lines for 128 bytes as comprised if **Enabled**.

**MPS and ACPI MADT Ordering**

Choose the method of ordering for the Multiple APIC Description Table (MADT). Select Modern Ordering for Microsoft Windows XP or a later version of OS. Select Legacy Ordering for Microsoft Windows 2000 or an earlier version of OS. The options are **Modern Ordering** and Legacy Ordering.

**Max CPUID Value Limit (Available when supported by the CPU)**

The feature allows the user to set the maximum CPUID Value. Select Disabled for the Windows XP OS. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

**Intel® Virtualization Technology (Available when supported by the CPU)**

Select Enabled to use the feature of Virtualization Technology to allow one platform to run multiple operating systems and applications in independent partitions, creating multiple "virtual" systems in one physical computer. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled. **Note:** If there is any change to this setting, you will need to power off and restart the system for the change to take effect. Please refer to Intel's web site for detailed information.

**Execute-Disable Bit Capability (Available when supported by the OS and the CPU)**

Set to Enabled to enable the Execute Disable Bit which will allow the processor to designate areas in the system memory where an application code can execute and where it cannot, thus preventing a worm or a virus from flooding illegal codes to overwhelm the processor or damage the system during an attack. The default is **Enabled**. (Refer to Intel and Microsoft Web Sites for more information.)

**Simultaneous Multi-Threading (Available when supported by the CPU)**

Set to Enabled to use the Simultaneous Multi-Threading Technology, which will result in increased CPU performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

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**Active Processor Cores**

Set to Enabled to use a processor's Second Core and beyond. (Please refer to Intel's web site for more information.) The options are **All**, 1 and 2.

**Intel® Speed\_Step™ Technology**

EIST (Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology) allows the system to automatically adjust processor voltage and core frequency in an effort to reduce power consumption and heat dissipation. **Please refer to Intel's web site for detailed information.** The options are Disable (Disable GV3) and **Enable (Enable GV3)**.

**Intel® TurboMode Technology**

Select Enabled to allow the processor cores to run faster than normal under special circumstances to improve performance. The options are Disable and **Enabled**.

**Intel® C-STATE Tech**

If enabled, C-State is set by the system automatically to either C2, C3 or C4 state. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

**C-State Package Limit Setting (Available when Intel® C-State Tech is enabled)**

If set to Auto, the AMI BIOS will automatically set the limit on the C-State package register. The options are **Auto**, C1, C3, C6 and C7.

**C1 Auto Demotion**

When enabled, the CPU will conditionally demote C3, C6 or C7 requests to C1 based on un-core auto-demote information. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

**C3 Auto Demotion**

When enabled, the CPU will conditionally demote C6 or C7 requests to C3 based on un-core auto-demote information. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

**Clock Spread Spectrum**

Select Enable to use the feature of Clock Spectrum, which will allow the BIOS to monitor and attempt to reduce the level of Electromagnetic Interference caused by the components whenever needed. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

**►Advanced Chipset Control**

The items included in the Advanced Settings submenu are listed below:

## ► CPU Bridge Configuration

### QPI (Quick\_Path Interface) Links Speed

This feature selects QPI's data transfer speed. The options are Slow-mode, and **Full Speed**.

### QPI Frequency

This selects the desired QPI frequency. The options are **Auto**, 4.800 GT, 5.866GT, 6.400 GT.

### QPI L0s and L1

Select Enabled to lower QPI power state. L0s and L1 are automatically selected by the motherboard. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

### Memory Frequency

This feature forces a DDR3 frequency slower than what the system has detected to a frequency setting selected by the user. The available options are **Auto**, Force DDR-800, Force DDR-1066, Force DDR-1333 and Force SPD.

### Memory Mode

The options are **Independent**, Channel Mirror, and Lockstep.

Independent - All DIMMs are available to the operating system.

Channel Mirror - The motherboard maintains two identical copies of all data in memory for redundancy.

Lockstep - The motherboard uses two areas of memory to run the same set of operations in parallel.

### Demand Scrubbing

A memory error-correction scheme where the Processor writes corrected data back into the memory block from where it was read by the Processor. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

### Patrol Scrubbing

A memory error-correction scheme that works in the background looking for and correcting resident errors. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

### Throttling - Closed Loop/Throttling - Open Loop

Throttling improves CPU's reliability and power efficiency via automatic voltage control during idle states. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

If Enabled, the following items will appear:

**Hysteresis Temperature (Closed Loop Only)**

Temperature Hysteresis is the temperature lag (in degrees Celsius) after the preset DIMM temperature threshold is reached before Closed Loop Throttling begins. The options are Disabled, **1.5°C**, 3.0°C, and 6.0°C.

**Guardband Temperature (Closed Loop Only)**

This is the temperature applied to the DIMM temperature threshold. Each step is in 0.5°C increment. The default is **[006]**.

**Inlet Temperature**

This is the temperature detected at the chassis inlet. Each step is in 0.5°C increment. The default is **[070]**.

**Temperature Rise**

This is the temperature rise to the DIMM thermal zone. Each step is in 0.5°C increment. The default is **[020]**. Press "+" or "-" on your keyboard to change this value.

**Air Flow**

This is the air flow speed to the DIMM modules. Each step is one mm/sec. The default is **[1500]**.

**Altitude**

This feature defines how many meters above or below sea level the system is located. The options are **Sea Level or Below**, 1~300, 301~600, 601~900, 901~1200, 1201~1500, 1501~1800, 1801~2100, 2101~2400, 2401~2700, 2701~3000.

**DIMM Pitch**

This is the physical space between each DIMM module. Each step is in 1/1000 of an inch. The default is **[400]**.

**►North Bridge Configuration**

This feature allows the user to configure the settings for the North Bridge chip.

**Crystal Beach/DMA (Direct Memory Access)**

This feature works in conjunction with the Intel I/O AT (Acceleration Technology) to accelerate the performance of TOE devices. (**Note:** A TOE device is a specialized, dedicated processor that is installed on an add-on card or a network card to handle some or all packet processing of this add-on card.) When this feature is set to Enabled, it will enhance overall system performance by providing direct memory access for data transferring. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

**Crystal Beach/DCA (Direct Cache Access)**

This feature works in conjunction with the Intel I/O AT (Acceleration Technology) to accelerate the performance of the TOE device. When this feature set to Enabled, it will enhance overall system performance by providing direct cache access for data transferring. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

**NUMA Support**

Select Enabled to use the feature of Non-Uniform Memory Access to improve CPU performance. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

**Payload Size**

This feature limits the payload size by enabling (128B) or disabling (256B) coalesce support. The options are 256B and **128B**.

**Intel VT-d**

Select Enabled to enable Intel Virtualization Technology support for Direct I/O VT-d by reporting the I/O device assignments to VMM through the DMAR ACPI Tables. This feature offers fully-protected I/O resource-sharing across the Intel platforms, providing the user with greater reliability, security and availability in networking and data-sharing. The settings are Enabled and **Disabled**.

**► SouthBridge Configuration**

This feature allows the user to configure the settings for the Intel ICH South Bridge.

**USB Functions**

Select Enabled to use onboard USB ports. The Options are: Disabled and **Disabled**.

**Legacy USB Support**

Select Enabled to use Legacy USB devices. If this item is set to Auto, Legacy USB support will be automatically enabled when a legacy USB device is installed on the motherboard. The settings are Disabled, and **Enabled**.

**USB 2.0 Controller Mode**

This setting allows you to select the USB 2.0 Controller mode. The options are **Hi-Speed (480 Mbps)** and Full Speed (12 Mbps).

**BIOS EHCI Hand-Off**

Select Enabled to enable BIOS Enhanced Host Controller Interface support to provide a workaround solution for an operating system that does not have EHCI

Hand-Off support. When enabled, the EHCI Interface will be changed from the BIOS-controlled to the OS-controlled. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

## ►IDE/SATA Configuration

When this submenu is selected, the AMI BIOS automatically detects the presence of the IDE devices and displays the following items:

### SATA#1 Configuration

If Compatible is selected, SATA#1 will be set to Legacy mode. When Enhanced is selected, SATA#1 will be set to Native SATA mode. The options are Disabled, Compatible and **Enhanced**.

#### Configure SATA#1 as

This feature allows the user to select the drive type for SATA#1. Select RAID (Intel) to enable Intel's SATA RAID firmware to configure Intel's SATA RAID settings. Select RAID (Adaptec) to enable Adaptec's SATA RAID firmware to configure Adaptec's SATA RAID settings. Select AHCI to enable SATA Advanced Host Interface. (Take caution when using this function. This feature is for advanced programmers only.) The options are **IDE**, RAID (Intel), RAID (Adaptec) and AHCI.

### SATA#2 Configuration

Selecting Enhanced will set SATA#2 to native SATA mode. The options are Disabled, and **Enhanced**.

### Primary IDE Master/Slave, Secondary IDE Master/Slave, Third IDE Master, and Fourth IDE Master

These settings allow the user to set the parameters of Primary IDE Master/Slave, Secondary IDE Master/Slave, Third and Fourth IDE Master slots. Hit <Enter> to activate the following submenu screen for detailed options of these items. Set the correct configurations accordingly. The items included in the submenu are:

#### Type

Select the type of device connected to the system. The options are Not Installed, **Auto**, CD/DVD and ARMD.

#### LBA/Large Mode

LBA (Logical Block Addressing) is a method of addressing data on a disk drive. In the LBA mode, the maximum drive capacity is 137 GB. For drive capacities over 137 GB, your system must be equipped with a 48-bit LBA mode addressing. If not, contact your manufacturer or install an ATA/133 IDE controller card that supports 48-bit LBA mode. The options are Disabled and **Auto**.

**Block (Multi-Sector Transfer)**

Block Mode boosts the IDE drive performance by increasing the amount of data transferred. Only 512 bytes of data can be transferred per interrupt if Block Mode is not used. Block Mode allows transfers of up to 64 KB per interrupt. Select Disabled to allow data to be transferred from and to the device one sector at a time. Select Auto to allow data transfer from and to the device occur multiple sectors at a time if the device supports it. The options are **Auto** and Disabled.

**PIO Mode**

The IDE PIO (Programmable I/O) Mode programs timing cycles between the IDE drive and the programmable IDE controller. As the PIO mode increases, the cycle time decreases. The options are **Auto**, 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Select Auto to allow the AMI BIOS to automatically detect the PIO mode. Use this value if the IDE disk drive support cannot be determined.

Select 0 to allow the AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 3.3 MBs.

Select 1 to allow the AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 5.2 MBs.

Select 2 to allow the AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 8.3 MBs.

Select 3 to allow the AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 3. It has a data transfer rate of 11.1 MBs.

Select 4 to allow the AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 4. It has a data transfer bandwidth of 32-Bits. Select Enabled to enable 32-Bit data transfer.

**DMA Mode**

Select Auto to allow the BIOS to automatically detect IDE DMA mode when the IDE disk drive support cannot be determined.

Select SWDMA0 to allow the BIOS to use Single Word DMA mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 2.1 MBs.

Select SWDMA1 to allow the BIOS to use Single Word DMA mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 4.2 MBs.

Select SWDMA2 to allow the BIOS to use Single Word DMA mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 8.3 MBs.

Select MWDMA0 to allow the BIOS to use Multi Word DMA mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 4.2 MBs.

Select MWDMA1 to allow the BIOS to use Multi Word DMA mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 13.3 MBs.

Select MWDMA2 to allow the BIOS to use Multi-Word DMA mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 16.6 MBs.

Select UDMA0 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 16.6 MBs. It has the same transfer rate as PIO mode 4 and Multi Word DMA mode 2.

Select UDMA1 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 25 MBs.

Select UDMA2 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 33.3 MBs.

Select UDMA3 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 3. It has a data transfer rate of 66.6 MBs.

Select UDMA4 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 4. It has a data transfer rate of 100 MBs.

Select UDMA5 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 5. It has a data transfer rate of 133 MBs.

Select UDMA6 to allow the BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 6. It has a data transfer rate of 133 MBs. The options are **Auto**, SWDMAn, MWDMAAn, and UDMAAn.

### **S.M.A.R.T. For Hard Disk Drives**

Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology (SMART) can help predict impending drive failures. Select Auto to allow the AMI BIOS to automatically detect hard disk drive support. Select Disabled to prevent the AMI BIOS from using the S.M.A.R.T. Select Enabled to allow the AMI BIOS to use the S.M.A.R.T. to support hard drive disk. The options are Disabled, Enabled, and **Auto**.

### **32Bit Data Transfer**

Select Enable to enable 32-bit IDE data transfer support. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### **IDE Detect Timeout (sec)**

Use this feature to set the time-out value for the BIOS to detect the ATA, ATAPI devices installed in the system. The options are 0 (sec), 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and **35**.

## **►PCI/PnP Configuration**

### **Clear NVRAM**

This feature clears NVRAM during system boot. The options are **No** and Yes.



**Plug & Play OS**

Selecting Yes allows the OS to configure Plug & Play devices. (This is not required for system boot if your system has an OS that supports Plug & Play.) Select **No** to allow the AMI BIOS to configure all devices in the system.

**PCI Latency Timer**

This feature sets the latency Timer of each PCI device installed on a PCI bus. Select 64 to set the PCI latency to 64 PCI clock cycles. The options are 32, **64**, 96, 128, 160, 192, 224 and 248.

**PCI IDE Bus Master**

When this feature is enabled, the BIOS uses PCI bus mastering for reading/writing to IDE drives. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

**Slot 1 Option ROM~Slot 7 Option ROM**

Select Enabled to enable Slot 1~Slot 6 Option ROMs, which will allow the user to boot the computer from a PCI device installed on a PCI slot. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

**LAN1 PXE/LAN2 PXE**

Select Enabled to enable the onboard LAN1/LAN2 PXE Option ROMs in order to boot the computer using a network interface. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

**►Super IO Device Configuration****Onboard Floppy Controller**

Select Enable to enable the onboard Floppy Controller. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

**Floppy A/Floppy B**

This feature allows the user to select the type of floppy drive connected to the system as specified. The options are Disabled, 360KB 5 1/4", 1.2MB 5 1/4", 720KB 3 1/2", 1.44MB 3 1/2" and 2.88MB 3 1/2". The default setting for Floppy A is **1.44MB 3 1/2"**, and for Floppy B is **Disabled**.

**Serial Port1 Address/ Serial Port2 Address**

This option specifies the base I/O port address and the Interrupt Request address of Serial Port 1 and Serial Port 2. Select Disabled to prevent the serial port from accessing any system resources. When this option is set to Disabled, the serial port physically becomes unavailable. Select 3F8/IRQ4 to allow the serial port to use 3F8 as its I/O port address and IRQ 4 for the interrupt address. The options for Serial

Port1 are Disabled, **3F8/IRQ4**, 3E8/IRQ4, 2E8/IRQ3. The options for Serial Port2 are Disabled, **2F8/IRQ3**, 3E8/IRQ4, and 2E8/IRQ3.

### **Serial Port 2 Mode**

Use this feature to configure Serial Port 2 mode. The options are **Normal**, IrDA and ASK IR. IrDA (Infrared Data) is an industry standard for remote control devices. ASK IR (Amplitude Shifted Keying Infrared) is a protocol compatible with Sharp® branded PDAs and other infrared devices.

## **► Remote Access Configuration**

### **Remote Access**

This allows the user to enable Remote Access support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

If Remote Access is set to Enabled, the following items will display:

### **Serial Port Number**

This feature allows the user decide which serial port to be used for Console Redirection. The options are **COM 1**, COM2, and Onboard **IPMI**.

### **Base Address, IRQ**

This item displays the base address and IRQ of the serial port used for Console Redirection.

### **Serial Port Mode**

This feature allows the user to set the serial port mode for Console Redirection. The options are **115200 8, n 1**; 57600 8, n, 1; 38400 8, n, 1; 19200 8, n, 1; and 9600 8, n, 1.

### **Flow Control**

This feature allows the user to set the flow control for Console Redirection. The options are **None**, Hardware, and Software.

### **Redirection After BIOS POST**

Select Disabled to turn off Console Redirection after Power-On Self-Test (POST). Select Always to keep Console Redirection active all the time after POST. (Note: This setting may not be supported by some operating systems.) Select Boot Loader to keep Console Redirection active during POST and when the Boot Loader is active. The options are Disabled, Boot Loader, and **Always**.

### Terminal Type

This feature allows the user to select the target terminal type for Console Redirection. The options are ANSI, **VT100**, and VT-UTF8.

### VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support

A terminal keyboard definition that provides a way to send commands from a remote console. Available options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### Sredir Memory Display Delay

This feature defines the length of time in seconds to display memory information. The options are **No Delay**, Delay 1 Sec, Delay 2 Sec, and Delay 4 Sec.

## ► System Health Monitor

This feature allows the user to monitor system health and review the status of each item as displayed.

### CPU Overheat Alarm

This option allows the user to select the CPU Overheat Alarm setting which determines when the CPU OH alarm will be activated to provide warning of possible CPU overheat.



#### Warning!

1. Any temperature that exceeds the CPU threshold temperature predefined by the CPU manufacturer may result in CPU overheat or system instability. When the CPU temperature reaches this predefined threshold, the CPU and system cooling fans will run at full speed.
2. To avoid possible system overheating, please be sure to provide adequate airflow to your system.

The options are:

- **The Early Alarm:** Select this setting if you want the CPU overheat alarm (including the LED and the buzzer) to be triggered as soon as the CPU temperature reaches the CPU overheat threshold as predefined by the CPU manufacturer.
- **The Default Alarm:** Select this setting if you want the CPU overheat alarm (including the LED and the buzzer) to be triggered when the CPU temperature reaches about 5°C above the threshold temperature as predefined by the CPU manufacturer to give the CPU and system fans additional time needed for CPU and system cooling. In both the alarms above, please take immediate action as shown below.

## CPU Temperature/System Temperature

This feature displays current temperature readings for the CPU and the System.

The following items will be displayed for your reference only:

### CPU Temperature

The CPU thermal technology that reports absolute temperatures (Celsius/Fahrenheit) has been upgraded to a more advanced feature by Intel in its newer processors. The basic concept is each CPU is embedded by unique temperature information that the motherboard can read. This 'Temperature Threshold' or 'Temperature Tolerance' has been assigned at the factory and is the baseline on which the motherboard takes action during different CPU temperature conditions (i.e., by increasing CPU Fan speed, triggering the Overheat Alarm, etc). Since CPUs can have different 'Temperature Tolerances', the installed CPU can now send information to the motherboard what its 'Temperature Tolerance' is, and not the other way around. This results in better CPU thermal management.

Supermicro has leveraged this feature by assigning a temperature status to certain thermal conditions in the processor (Low, Medium and High). This makes it easier for the user to understand the CPU's temperature status, rather than by just simply seeing a temperature reading (i.e., 25°C). The CPU Temperature feature will display the CPU temperature status as detected by the BIOS:

**Low** – This level is considered as the 'normal' operating state. The CPU temperature is well below the CPU 'Temperature Tolerance'. The motherboard fans and CPU will run normally as configured in the BIOS (Fan Speed Control).

User intervention: No action required.

**Medium** – The processor is running warmer. This is a 'precautionary' level and generally means that there may be factors contributing to this condition, but the CPU is still within its normal operating state and below the CPU 'Temperature Tolerance'. The motherboard fans and CPU will run normally as configured in the BIOS. The fans may adjust to a faster speed depending on the Fan Speed Control settings.

User intervention: No action is required. However, consider checking the CPU fans and the chassis ventilation for blockage.

**High** – The processor is running hot. This is a 'caution' level since the CPU's 'Temperature Tolerance' has been reached (or has been exceeded) and may activate an overheat alarm.

User intervention: If the system buzzer and Overheat LED has activated, take action immediately by checking the system fans, chassis ventilation and room temperature to correct any problems.



**Notes:** 1. The system may shut down if it continues for a long period to prevent damage to the CPU.

2. The information provided above is for your reference only. For more information on thermal management, please refer to Intel's Web site at [www.Intel.com](http://www.Intel.com).

**System Temperature:** The system temperature will be displayed (in degrees in Celsius and Fahrenheit) as it is detected by the BIOS.

### **Voltage Monitoring**

CPU1 Vcore/CPU2 Vcore, CPU1 DIMM/CPU2 DIMM, 1.5V, 3.3Vcc (V), 3.3V SB (V), +5Vin, +5V SB, 12Vcc (V) and Battery Voltage.

### **System Fan Monitor**

This feature allows the user to decide how the system controls the speeds of the onboard fans. The CPU temperature and the fan speed are correlative. When the CPU on-die temperature increases, the fan speed will also increase, and vice versa. Select Workstation if your system is used as a Workstation. Select Server if your system is used as a Server. Select "Disabled, (Full Speed @12V)" to disable the fan speed control function and allow the onboard fans to constantly run at the full speed (12V). The Options are: **Disabled (full-speed)**, 4-pin (Server), 4-pin (Workstation), 4-pin (Quiet) and , 4-pin (Super Quiet).

### **Fan1 ~ Fan 8 Reading**

This feature displays the fan speed readings from fan interfaces Fan1 through Fan8. (Fan7 is CPU1 Fan and Fan8 is CPU2 Fan.)

## **►ACPI Configuration**

Use this feature to configure Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) power management settings for your system.

### **ACPI Version Features**

The options are ACPI v1.0, **ACPI v2.0** and ACPI v3.0. Please refer to ACPI's website for further explanation: <http://www.acpi.info/>.

### **ACPI APIC Support**

Select Enabled to include the ACPI APIC Table Pointer in the RSDT (Root System Description Table) pointer list. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### **APIC ACPI SCI IRQ**

When this item is set to Enabled, APIC ACPI SCI IRQ is supported by the system. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

### **Headless Mode**

When this feature is enabled, the system will function without a keyboard, monitor or mouse attached. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

### **High Performance Event Timer**

Select Enabled to activate the High Performance Event Timer (HPET) that produces periodic interrupts at a much higher frequency than a Real-time Clock (RTC) does in synchronizing multimedia streams, providing smooth playback and reducing the dependency on other timestamp calculation devices, such as an x86 RDTSC Instruction embedded in the CPU. The High Performance Event Timer is used to replace the 8254 Programmable Interval Timer. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

## **►IPMI Configuration**

Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) is used to monitor system health and to manage the system as a whole. For more information on the IPMI specifications, please visit Intel's website at [www.intel.com](http://www.intel.com).

### **Status of BMC**

The Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) manages the interface between system management software and platform hardware. This is an informational feature which displays the status code of the BMC micro controller.

### **IPMI Firmware Revision**

This item displays the IPMI firmware revision used in your system.

## **►View BMC System Event Log**

This feature displays the BMC System Event Log (SEL). It shows the total number of entries of BMC System Events.

To view an event, select an Entry Number and pressing <Enter> to display the information as shown in the screen.

- SEL Entry Number
- SEL Record ID
- SEL Record Type
- Event Timestamp
- Generator ID
- Event Message Format User

- Event Sensor Type
- Event Sensor Number,
- Event Dir Type
- Event Data.

### Clear BMC System Event Log

Select OK and press the <Enter> key to clear the BMC system log. Select Cancel to keep the BMC System log. The options are **OK** and Cancel.



**Caution:** Any cleared information is unrecoverable. Make absolutely sure that you no longer need any data stored in the log before clearing the BMC Event Log.

## ►Set LAN Configuration

Set this feature to configure the IPMI LAN adapter with a network address as shown in the following graphics.

### Channel Number

Enter the channel number for the SET LAN Configuration command. It is initially set to **[1]**. Press <+> or <-> on your keyboard to change the Channel Number.

### Channel Number Status

This feature displays the channel status for the Channel Number selected above: "Channel Number is OK" or "Wrong Channel Number".

## ►IP Address Configuration

This submenu displays the following IP Address Configuration information.

### Parameter Selector

This item displays the parameter of your IP Address configuration.

### IP Address Source

This feature allows the user to determine how an IP address is assigned to this device. Select DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) to allow this device to obtain an IP address from a DHCP server, which manages a pool of IP addresses and network information on a "request and grant" basis. Upon time-out (or lease expiration), the IP address assigned to the client can be re-assigned to a new client.) Select **Static** (Static Allocation) to manually enter an IP address based on a pre-determined range of addresses (usually assigned by a network

administrator). Only clients with an IP Address within the pre-determined range of addresses will be allowed access to the network. A static IP Address that is assigned to a device is retained until it is manually re-assigned a different address, or re-configured to receive an IP address through a DHCP server, as mentioned in the other option. The options are DHCP and **Static**.

### **IP Address**

This item displays the IP address of this computer. IP addresses are four three-digit decimal numbers, from 0-255, separated by dots. For example, 192.168.10.100.

### **Current IP Address in BMC**

This item displays the current IP address used for your IPMI connection.

## **►MAC Address Configuration**

This submenu displays the following MAC Address Configuration information.

### **Parameter Selector**

Use this feature to select the parameter of your Mac Address configuration.

### **MAC Address**

This item displays the MAC address of this computer. MAC addresses are 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers (Base 16, 0 ~ 9, A, B, C, D, E, F) separated by dots. (i.e., 00.30.48.D0.D4.60).

### **Current MAC Address in BMC**

This item displays the current MAC address used for your IPMI connection.

## **►Subnet Mask Configuration**

Subnet masks tell the network which subnet this machine belongs to. The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255.

### **Parameter Selector**

Use this feature to select the parameter of your Subnet Masks configuration.

### **Subnet Mask**

This item displays the current subnet mask setting for your IPMI connection.

### **Current Subnet Mask in BMC**

This item displays the current Subnet Mask used for your IPMI connection.



## ► Gateway Address Configuration

This option allows to user to enter the gateway address for this machine. This should be in decimal and in dotted quad form (i.e., 192.168.10.253). The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255.

### Parameter Selector

Use this feature to select the parameter of your Gateway Address settings.

### Gateway Address

If DHCP is selected under IP Address Source, the DHCP server will automatically assign the IP address of the Gateway device to this device for its use. If you want this machine to use a different Gateway, please select Static under the IP Address Source.

### Current Gateway Address in BMC

This item displays the current Gateway address used for your IPMI connection.

## ► DMI Event Log

### View Event Log

Use this option to view the System Event Log.

### Mark all events as read

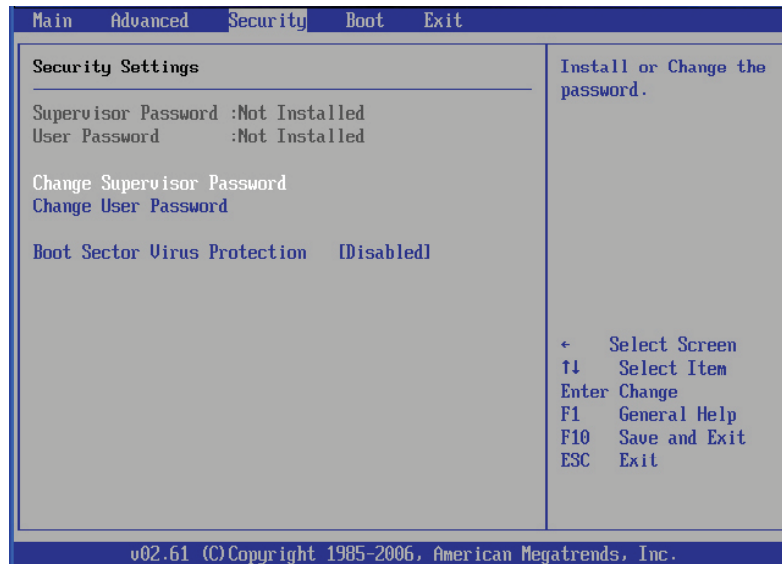
This option marks all events as read. The options are OK and Cancel.

### Clear event log

This option clears the Event Log memory of all messages. The options are OK and Cancel.

## 7-4 Security Settings

The AMI BIOS provides a Supervisor and a User password. If you use both passwords, the Supervisor password must be set first.



### Supervisor Password

This item indicates if a Supervisor password has been entered for the system. "Not Installed" means a Supervisor password has not been used.

### User Password

This item indicates if a user password has been entered for the system. "Not Installed" means that a user password has not been used.

### Change Supervisor Password

Select this feature and press <Enter> to access the submenu, and then enter a new Supervisor Password.

### User Access Level (Available when Supervisor Password is set as above)

Use this feature to set the user's access level. The options are:

- **Full Access:** grants full User read and write access to the Setup Utility,
- **View Only:** allows access to the Setup Utility, but cannot change the fields,
- **Limited:** allows only limited fields to be changed such as Date and Time,
- **No Access:** prevents User access to the Setup Utility.

### Change User Password

Select this feature and press <Enter> to access the submenu, and then enter a new User Password.

### Clear User Password (Available only if User Password has been set)

This item allows you to clear a user password after it has been entered.

### Password Check

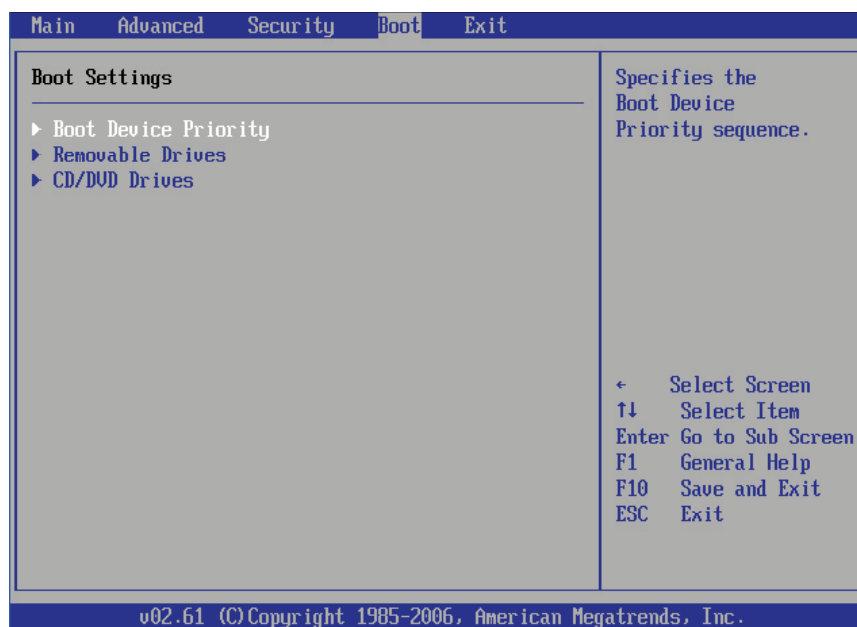
This item allows you to check a password after it has been entered. The options are **Setup** and **Always**.

### Boot Sector Virus Protection

When Enabled, the AMI BIOS displays a warning when any program (or virus) issues a Disk Format command or attempts to write to the boot sector of the hard disk drive. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

## 7-5 Boot Configuration

Use this feature to configure boot settings.



### ▶ Boot Device Priority

This feature allows the user to specify the sequence of priority for the Boot Device. The settings are 1st boot device, 2nd boot device, 3rd boot device, 4th boot device, 5th boot device and Disabled.

- 1st Boot Device - 1st Floppy Drive
- 2nd Boot Device - [USB: XXXXXXXXXX]

### ▶ Hard Disk Drives

This feature allows the user to specify the boot sequence from all available hard disk drives. The settings are **Disabled** and a list of all hard disk drives that have been detected (i.e., 1st Drive, 2nd Drive, 3rd Drive, etc).

### ► Removable Drives

This feature allows the user to specify the boot sequence from available Removable Drives. The settings are 1st boot device, 2nd boot device, and Disabled.

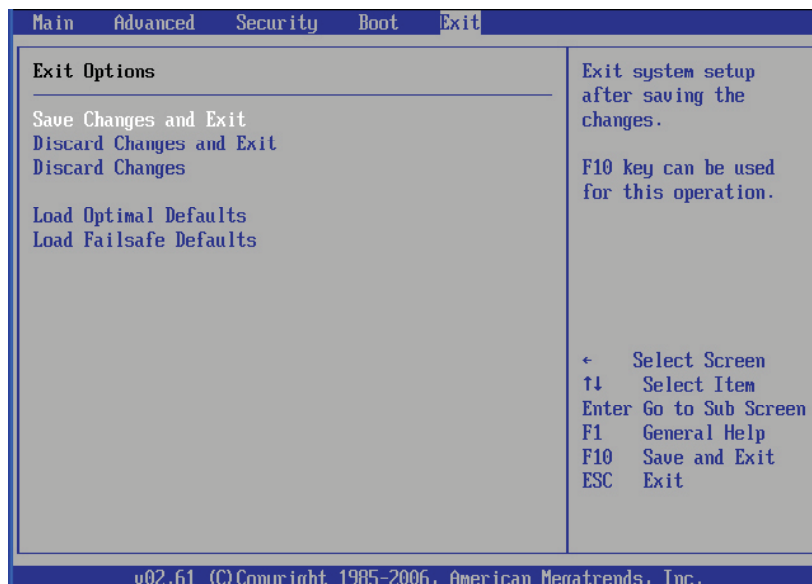
- 1st Drive - 1st Floppy Drive
- 2nd Drive - [USB: XXXXXXXXXX]

### ► CD/DVD Drives

This feature allows the user to specify the boot sequence from available CD/DVD Drives (i.e., 1st Drive, 2nd Drive, etc).

## 7-6 Exit Options

Select the Exit tab from the AMI BIOS Setup Utility screen to enter the Exit BIOS Setup screen.



### Save Changes and Exit

After you have completed system configuration changes, select this option and press <Enter> to reboot the compute so that the new system configuration settings can take effect.

### Discard Changes and Exit

Select this option and press <Enter> to quit the BIOS Setup without making any permanent changes to the system configuration, and reboot the computer.

### Discard Changes

Select this option and press <Enter> to discard all the changes and return to the AMI BIOS Utility Program.

### Load Optimal Defaults

To set this feature, select Load Optimal Defaults from the Exit menu and press <Enter>. Then, select OK to allow the AMI BIOS to automatically load Optimal Defaults to the BIOS Settings. The Optimal settings are designed for maximum system performance, but may not work best for all computer applications.

### Load Fail-Safe Defaults

To set this feature, select Load Fail-Safe Defaults from the Exit menu and press <Enter>. The Fail-Safe settings are designed for maximum system stability, but not for maximum performance.


## 7-7 BIOS Recovery



**Warning!** Do not upgrade the BIOS unless your system has a BIOS-related issue. Flashing the wrong BIOS can cause irreparable damage to the system. In no event shall Supermicro be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages arising from a BIOS update. If you need to update the BIOS, do not shut down or reset the system while the BIOS is updating. This is to avoid possible boot failure.

### How to Recover the AMIBIOS Image (Main BIOS Block)

An AMIBIOS flash chip consists of a boot sector block, and a main BIOS code block (a main BIOS image). The boot sector block contains critical BIOS code, including memory detection and recovery code to be used to flash a new BIOS image if the original BIOS Image is corrupted. When the system is powered on, the boot sector code executes first. Once it is completed, the main BIOS code will continue with system initialization and complete the bootup process.

 **Notes:** BIOS Recovery described below is used when the main BIOS block crashes. However, when the BIOS Boot sector crashes, you will need to send the motherboard back to Supermicro for RMA repairs.

### Boot Sector Recovery from a USB Device

This feature allows the user to recover a BIOS image using a USB device without additional utilities needed. A user can download the BIOS image into a USB flash device, and name the file "SUPER.ROM" for the recovery process to load the file. A USB flash device such as a USB Flash Drive, a USB CDROM or a USB CDRW device can be used for this purpose,

1. Insert the USB device that contains the new BIOS image (the ROM files) saved in a root directory into your USB drive.
2. While turning the power on, press and hold <Ctrl> and <Home> at the same time until the USB Access LED Indicator comes on. This might take a few seconds.
3. Once the USB drive LED is on, release the <Ctrl> and <Home> keys. AMIBIOS will issue beep codes to indicate that the BIOS ROM file is being updated.
4. When BIOS flashing is completed, the computer will reboot. Do not interrupt the flashing process until it is completed.

## **Boot Sector Recovery from an IDE CD-ROM**

This process is almost identical to the process of Boot Sector Recovery from a USB device, except that the BIOS image file is loaded from a CD-ROM. Use a CD-R or CD-RW drive to burn a CD with the BIOS image file in it, and name the file "SUPER.ROM" for the recovery process to load the file.

## **Boot Sector Recovery from a Serial Port ("Serial Flash")**

This process, also known as "Serial Flash," allows the user to use a serial port to load a BIOS image for Boot Sector recovery. This feature is usually used for embedded systems that rely on a serial port for remote access and debugging.

### ***Requirements***

In order to use Serial Flash for Boot Sector Recovery, you will need to meet the following requirements.

- The "Target system," the system that needs BIOS updates, must have a serial port and "Serial Flash" support embedded in the BIOS image file.
- The "Host system" should also have a serial port and a terminal program that supports XModem Transfer protocol (Hyper Terminal for the Windows operating systems, and minicom for Linux/FreeSBD, etc.).
- A Null\_modem serial cable


### ***How to use Serial Flash for Boot Sector Recovery***

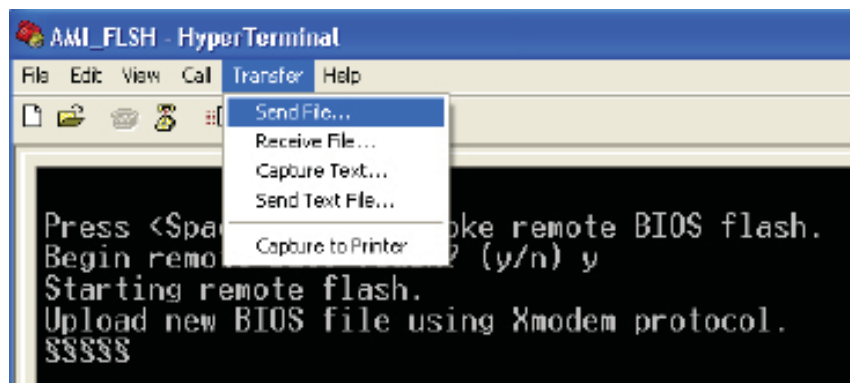
1. Connect a Null\_modem serial cable between the target system and the host system that runs the terminal program.
2. Make sure that the new BIOS Image file is accessible for the host system.
3. Start the terminal program on the host system and create a new connection. Use the following communication parameters for the new connection.
  - Bits per second: 115200 bits/sec.
  - Data Bits: 8
  - Parity: None
  - Stop Bit: 1
  - Flow Control: None

4. Power on your system and click the <Connect> button in the Hyper Terminal. The terminal screen will display the following messages.

```
Press <SpaceBar> to update BIOS.
Confirm update BIOS? (y/n) y
Begin remote BIOS flash? (y/n) y
Starting remote flash.
Upload new BIOS file using Xmodem protocol.
```

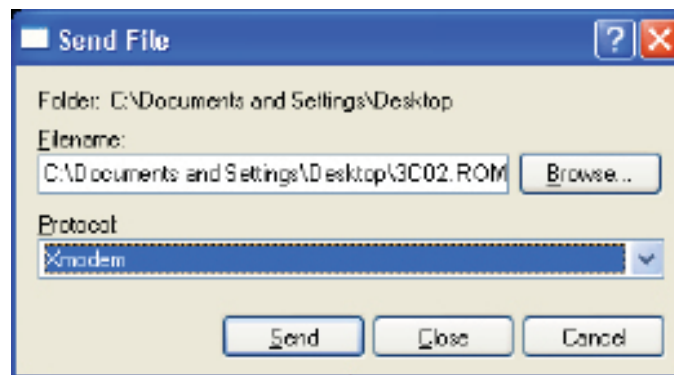
5. Following the instructions given on the screen to update the BIOS. These instructions are also shown below.
  - a. At the prompt, press the <SpaceBar> to update the BIOS.
  - b. When asked to confirm BIOS updating, press <y> to confirm BIOS updates.
  - c. Press <y> again to begin flashing BIOS remotely.

 **Note:** Be sure to complete Steps a~c above quickly because you have a second or less to do so.
6. Once you've completed the instructions given, a screen will display to indicate that remote flashing is starting and the new BIOS file is being uploaded.
7. To use Hyper Terminal to transfer the XModem protocol by using the "Send File" dialog under the "Transfer" menu, follow the instructions below to complete XModem transfers.
  - a. Select the "Transfer" menu and enter <Send>.



- b. Specify the location of the ROM file and select the proper protocol (XModem).
  - c. Press <Send> to start ROM File extraction. (See the picture below.)






- d. Once the ROM file extraction is completed, the message: "New BIOS received OK" will display.

```
Starting FLASH Recovery.  
NVRAM data will be destroyed.  
CMOS data will be preserved.  
.....  
Ending FLASH Recovery.  
FLASH Update completed successfully.  
Rebooting...
```

8. Once remote BIOS flash is completed, the system will reboot.

 **Note:** AMIBIOS Serial Flash will work with any terminal communications program that supports VT-100 and XModem protocols, including protocols designed for GNU/LINUX & BSD operating systems such as minicom. It is recommended that the terminal program be configured to use the 'CR/LF' style of line termination.

## Appendix A

### BIOS Error Beep Codes

During the POST (Power-On Self-Test) routines, which are performed each time the system is powered on, errors may occur.

Non-fatal errors are those which, in most cases, allow the system to continue the boot-up process. The error messages normally appear on the screen.

Fatal errors are those which will not allow the system to continue the boot-up procedure. If a fatal error occurs, you should consult with your system manufacturer for possible repairs.

#### A-1 BIOS Error Beep Codes

BIOS Error Beep Codes		
Beep Code	Error Message	Description
1 beep	Refresh	Circuits have been reset. (Ready to power up)
5 short beeps + 1 long beep	Memory error	No memory detected in the system
8 beeps	Display memory read/write error	Video adapter missing or with faulty memory
1 continuous beep (with the front panel OH LED on)	System Overheat	1 continuous beep with the front panel OH LED on

**Notes**

## Appendix B

### Installing Windows

After all hardware components have been installed, you must first configure Intel South Bridge RAID Settings before you install the Windows OS and other software drivers. To configure RAID settings, please refer to RAID Configuration User Guides posted on our web site at [www.supermicro.com/support/manuals](http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals).



**Note:** The following OS installation instructions are written for the Windows XP/2003 OS only. If you have the Windows 2008 or Windows Vista OS, please follow the instructions displayed on your screen to install the OS.

#### B-1 Installing Windows for a RAID System

1. Insert Microsoft's Windows XP/Windows 2003 Setup CD in the CD drive and the system will start booting up from CD.
2. Press the <F6> key when the message-" Press F6 if you need to install a third party SCSI or RAID driver" displays.
3. When the Windows XP/Windows 2003 Setup screen appears, press "S" to specify additional device(s).
4. Insert the driver diskette-"Intel AA RAID XP/2003 Driver for ICH10R" into Drive A: and press the <Enter> key.
5. Choose the Intel(R) ICH10R *SATA RAID Controller* from the list indicated in the XP/2003 Setup Screen, and press the <Enter> key.
6. Press the <Enter> key to continue the installation process. (If you need to specify any additional devices to be installed, do it at this time.) Once all devices are specified, press the <Enter> key to continue with the installation.
7. From the Windows XP/Windows 2003 Setup screen, press the <Enter> key. The XP/2003 Setup will automatically load all device files and then, continue the Windows XP/Windows 2003 installation.
8. After the Windows XP/Windows 2003 OS Installation is completed, the system will automatically reboot.

## **B-2 Installing Windows for a Non-RAID System**

1. Insert Microsoft's Windows OS Setup CD in the CD drive, and the system will start booting up from CD.
2. Continue with the OS installation. The Windows OS Setup screen will display.
3. From the Windows OS Setup screen, press the <Enter> key. The OS Setup will automatically load all device files and then continue with the Windows OS installation.
4. After the Windows OS Installation is completed, the system will automatically reboot.
5. Insert the Supermicro Setup CD that came with your motherboard into the CD Drive during system boot, and the main screen will display.

## Appendix C

### System Specifications

#### Processors

Single or dual Intel® Xeon 5500 Series processors in LGA1336 type sockets (both CPUs must be of the same type)

**Note:** Please refer to our web site for a complete listing of supported processors.

#### Chipset

Intel IOH-36D/ICH10R chipset

#### BIOS

32 Mb AMI® SPI Flash ROM

#### Memory Capacity

Twelve DIMM sockets supporting up to 96 GB of registered ECC DDR3-1333/1066/800 SDRAM or up to 24 GB of ECC unbuffered DDR3-1333/1066/800 SDRAM

**Note:** Interleaved memory - requires memory must be installed four modules at a time. See Section 5-6 for details.

#### SAS Controller

LSI 2008 SAS controller

#### SATA Controller

On-chip (ICH10R) 3 Gb/s Intel SATA controller

#### Drive Bays

Eight hot-swap drive bays to house eight SAS drives

#### Peripheral Drive Bays

One slim DVD-ROM drive

#### Expansion Slots

Three PCI Express 2.0 x8 slots, one PCI Express 2.0 x4 slot and one PCI Express x4 slot

### **Serverboard**

X8DT6-F (Extended ATX form factor)

Dimensions: 12 x 13 in (305 x 330 mm)

### **Chassis**

SC835TQ-R800B (3U rackmount)

Dimensions: (WxHxD) 17.7 x 5.2 x 25.6 in. (450 x 132 x 650 mm)

### **Weight**

Gross (Bare Bone): 75 lbs. (34 kg.)

### **System Cooling**

Three 8-cm system fans and two 8-cm rear exhaust fans

### **System Input Requirements**

AC Input Voltage: 100-240V AC auto-range

Rated Input Current: 10A - 4A

Rated Input Frequency: 50 to 60 Hz

### **Power Supply**

Rated Output Power: 800W (Part# PWS-801-1R)

Rated Output Voltages: +12V (66A), +5Vsb (4A)

### **Operating Environment**

Operating Temperature: 10° to 35° C (50° to 95° F)

Non-operating Temperature: -40° to 70° C (-40° to 158° F)

Operating Relative Humidity: 20% to 95% (non-condensing)

Non-operating Relative Humidity: 5 to 95% (non-condensing)

### **Regulatory Compliance**

Electromagnetic Emissions: FCC Class A, EN 55022 Class A, EN 61000-3-2/-3-3, CISPR 22 Class A

Electromagnetic Immunity: EN 55024/CISPR 24, (EN 61000-4-2, EN 61000-4-3, EN 61000-4-4, EN 61000-4-5, EN 61000-4-6, EN 61000-4-8, EN 61000-4-11)

Safety: CSA/EN/IEC/UL 60950-1 Compliant, UL or CSA Listed (USA and Canada), CE Marking (Europe)

California Best Management Practices Regulations for Perchlorate Materials:  
This Perchlorate warning applies only to products containing CR (Manganese Dioxide) Lithium coin cells. "Perchlorate Material-special handling may apply. See [www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate)"



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